

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

SCRAP

IRON and steel scrap can be found almost anywhere.

The task of rebuilding depleted mill inventories of iron and steel scrap is a big one, and it is the responsibility of top administrative officers in business, industry and agriculture to get the job done.

Large tonnages of production and dormant scrap can be found in plants and on industrial, commercial and civic properties. Dormant heavy scrap is all obsolete machinery, equipment in plants, tools, dies and jigs, damaged or useless road building equipment and farm equipment, condemned bridges and other steel structures or things made of steel.

These things must be declared scrap by someone before they can be sold and started on the way back to steel-making furnaces.

Southern manufacturers and fabricators are crying for steel. It is therefore essential to our welfare that steel-making facilities operate at peak capacity. These furnaces must not be kept idle at any time during the year because of a scrap shortage.



Why... **ELECTRIC STEEL?**

The progress of man, in a large sense, can be measured in terms of metallurgical progress . . . And metallurgical progress has been regulated by man's degree of control over temperatures and components . . . Ever seeking more precise control, the modern trend has turned to Electric Steel . . .



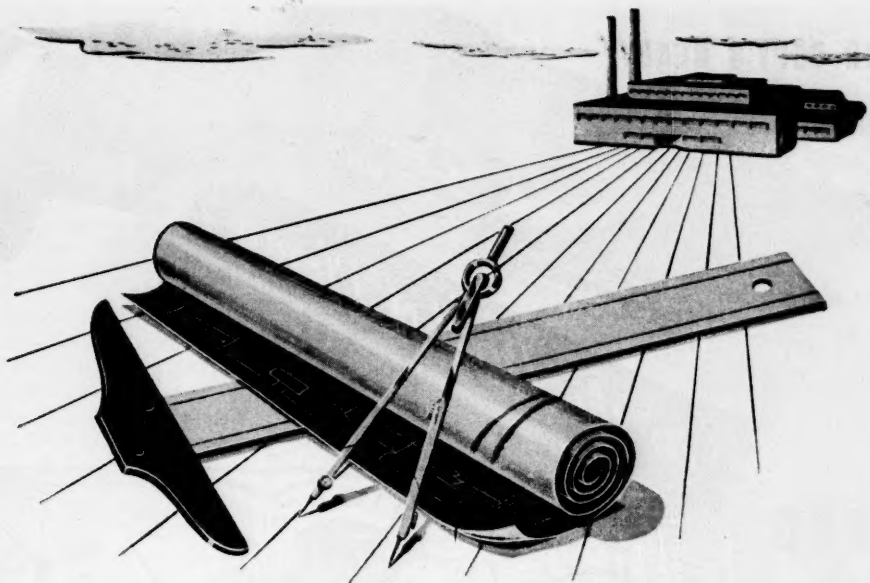
- ★ Tobacco Hogshead Hoop
- ★ Bulk Binder Strapping
- ★ Highway Sign Posts
- ★ Cotton Bale Ties
- ★ Hot Rolled Strip
- ★ Fence Posts
- ★ Bars

The electric steel furnace permits much closer control, from raw material to finish, and thus insures a higher quality product . . .

CONNORS is proud to be among the pace-setters in the 20th Century field of Electric Steel!

CONNORS STEEL COMPANY

Division of H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



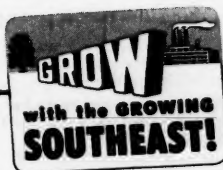
A Site in Sight!

If you are looking for a plant location, we can save you valuable time and money.

Over the years, we have made intensive study of the Seaboard Southeast and have catalogued for ready reference specific data on outstanding locations for industry.

Dependable information on factory sites, labor supply, water for processing, transportation, power and other pertinent factors is yours for the asking.

We have a site *In Sight* for you. Our services will cost you nothing, and strict confidence is our rule.



Address: Warren T. White, Assistant Vice President,
Seaboard Air Line Railroad,
Norfolk 10, Va.

SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILROAD



THROUGH THE HEART OF THE SOUTH

YOUR COPY'S READY!

**SEND
FOR
THIS
BOOK**



This book was prepared especially for men who are seeking good locations for new factories.

It presents in general the many natural and man-made industrial advantages of *The Land of Plenty**. It is free, and will be mailed to you promptly. Study it . . . familiarize yourself with the industrial advantages of this great and growing manufacturing region—and then let the Norfolk and Western tell you exactly what The Land of Plenty offers to meet your specific requirements.

The Norfolk and Western Railway's Industrial and Agricultural Department has a half-century of experience, and a complete and intimate knowledge of this rich, progressive area. It is staffed by plant location specialists who will understand your problems. Their assistance is yours without obligation, promptly, reliably, and in confidence. *Let them help you!*

* *The Land of Plenty*—the six great states served by the Norfolk and Western—Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Maryland and Kentucky.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
DRAWER MR-414
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY, Roanoke, Va.
Gentlemen: Please send me your free, color-illustrated booklet, *Industrial Opportunities In The Land of Plenty*.

NAME _____
FIRM NAME _____
STREET _____
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**Norfolk and Western
RAILWAY**

PRECISION TRANSPORTATION

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest



Volume 120

July 1951

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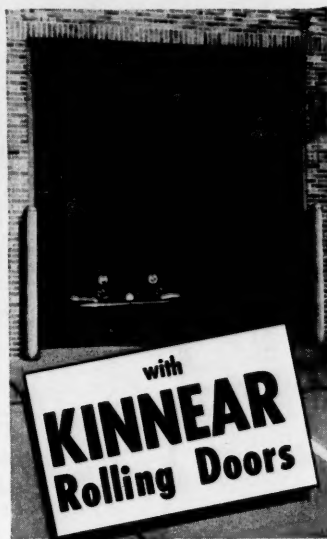
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JULY NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE

OPEN WIDE



They clear the entire opening!

You get full use of all doorway space when you equip openings with Kinnear Rolling Doors. They clear the doorway completely—from jamb to jamb and from floor to lintel. Even the floor, wall and ceiling space *around* the doorway remains clear and usable at all times.

The doors rise straight upward, coiling above the lintel. Trucks, material, or equipment can be left within inches of the door curtain, both inside and outside the entrance, without blocking door action in any way.

The rugged all-steel construction of Kinnear Rolling Doors assures an extra measure of protection against theft, intrusion, storm damage, and fire. Kinnear Rolling Doors are built any size, with manual, mechanical or motor operation. Write for complete information.

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Factories:

1600-20 Fields Avenue, Columbus, Ohio
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Saving Ways in Doorways

KINNEAR
ROLLING DOORS



Many who have come to live in Alabama have written such messages to friends and relatives "back home," for Alabama offers a gracious mode of living equally as desirable as its opportunities for business success.

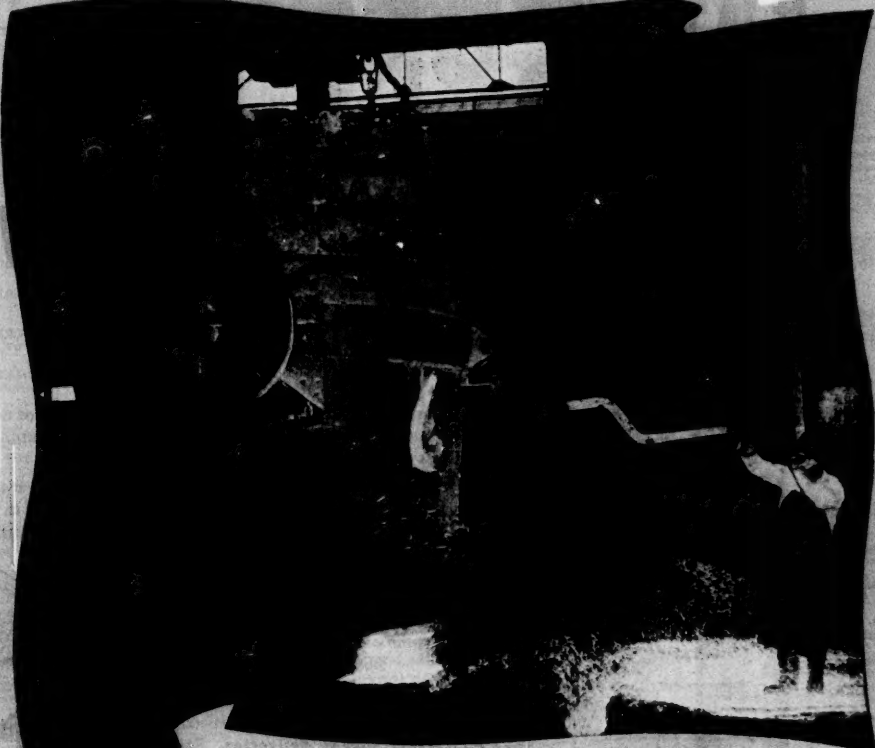
In confidence and without obligation, it will be our pleasure to study your expansion or new location requirements, and make recommendations.

Industrial Development Division

Alabama Power Company

Helping Develop Alabama

Birmingham 2, Alabama



THE STORY OF DIXISTEEL IS THE STORY OF THE SOUTH



NEAR the turn of the century the South turned in earnest to developing its industrial potentials.

The 1895 Cotton States and International Exposition was the South's first major bid for new industry.

It wasn't too long afterwards that Atlantic Steel Company was founded, and it is significant that even today one of that exposition's original buildings is used as one of our warehouses and is located in the very heart of our 200-acre plant.

How well the growth and progress of Atlantic Steel Company parallels the growth and progress of the South is best brought out in the new book, *The Story of Dixisteel*, written by Charles F. Stone, Chairman of our Board of Directors, and published as part of our 50th Anniversary Celebration.

ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PRODUCERS OF FINE-QUALITY LOW-CARBON STEEL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING: HOT ROLLED BARS, SHAPES AND STRIP—DRAWN WIRE—NAILS, RIVETS, STAPLES—FENCE AND BARBED WIRE—FORGINGS AND STAMPINGS

If it's **SPEED** you're looking for ...let Barrett **SPEED** your Roofing Jobs!

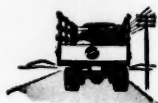
America's big rearmament program is going to call for a lot of new roofs—in a hurry! New roofs on new plants—new roofs on old plants. In either case, you can turn with complete confidence to Barrett.

For, as a result of 97 years of roofing experience, Barrett stands ready and able to give you the world's longest-lasting built-up roof in the shortest possible time. Barrett *speeds* your roofing jobs in 4 important ways:

1 Barrett speeds specifications. Ready at hand are Barrett time-tested, scientifically calculated application specifications for almost every built-up roofing problem. These are so foolproof that Barrett Specification* Roofs can be bonded for 20 years, and generally last much longer. Approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters—Class A.



2 Barrett speeds deliveries. Strategically located supply points enable us to rush materials to your Barrett roofing contractor, and to your job when they are needed.



3 Barrett speeds application. Barrett does not have to rely on outside sources of supply for roofing pitch and felt. Because Barrett Specification* pitch and felt are made in our own factories, production can be controlled to meet demands. Your Barrett roofer can be sure that he will get the materials he wants when he needs them. No time lost on the job! Moreover, he can be sure that these materials will be of uniform high quality.



4 Barrett speeds you the finest possible roof. Skilled workmen make for fast jobs. Barrett Approved Roofers have had many years of practical experience, plus well-trained manpower, plus Barrett engineering help, to assure you the finest possible roofing job in the shortest possible time.



But don't wait until you're up against it before ordering necessary roofing work. Call in a Barrett Approved Roofer today, or write us.

THE BARRETT DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPLIED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM—Anderson Laboratories, Fort Worth, Tex., has acquired building, 222 Eighth Ave. South, for production of laboratory reagents and testing solutions.

BIRMINGHAM—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C., office addition to freight station.

BIRMINGHAM—Casper Co., manufacturing plant, 35th Ave. & 28th St., N. \$50,000.

BIRMINGHAM—Deaton Truck Line, service station and watchman's office, 10th Ave. & 34th St.

BIRMINGHAM—Essex Wire Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., has acquired a 200,000 sq. ft. plant.

BIRMINGHAM—O. Z. Hall Motors, Inc., has NPA approval for replacement of garage, \$30,500.

BIRMINGHAM—Westinghouse Electric Corp., plant buildings.

CHAPMAN—W. T. Smith Lumber Co., modernization program, \$215,000.

COOSA PINE—Beaunit Mills, Inc., office and gate house.

EAST GADSDEN—R. J. Hoffman, NPA approval for replacement of building, \$15,600.

LEEDS—Leeds Telephone Co., REA loan of \$328,000 for expansion and improvement of telephone service in Jefferson, St. Clair, and Shelby counties.

MOBILE—Alvin Sitenan, St. Louis, Mo., NPA approval for service station, \$19,400.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS—Arkansas & Louisiana Gas Co., plan plant expansion program, \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

DARDANELLE—Dardanelle Chamber of Commerce, will construct poultry processing plant to be operated by Fox DeLuca Foods, Inc., \$300,000.

EL DORADO—Columbian Carbon Co., N.P.A. approval of \$1,670,000 carbon black plant.

HOT SPRINGS—Westinghouse Electric Corp., glass plant on a 30-acre tract southeast of Hot Springs.

PINE BLUFF—Hammond Bag & Paper Co., industrial plant, \$300,000.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA—Florida East Coast Railway Co., authorized to spend \$454,585 on additions and improvements during 1951.

CORAL GABLES—Renaut Lumber Yards, Inc., 4400 Ponce de Leon Blvd., alterations and addition to building, 228 Alhambra Circle.

FERNANDINA—Rayonier, Inc., 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., plans expansion of mill, \$2,985,535.

FORT LAUDERDALE—Sunrise Investment Co., NPA approval for service station.

HOLLYWOOD—B. Nasser (Superior Electrical Industries) will construct factory, 3050 Taft St., \$275,000.

JACKSONVILLE—Gillespie Construction Co., warehouse and office building to be leased to National Biscuit Co., \$53,000.

JACKSONVILLE—Maryland Sportswear Co., plans moving from Baltimore, Md. to Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI—Butler-Wilson Paper Co., 1401 N. W. 22nd St., manufacturing building, N. W. 14th to 15th Aves. & 22nd St., \$40,000.

MIAMI—Essay Corp., manufacturing plant, 635 S. W. 1st Ave., \$30,000.

MIAMI—Levier-Lorentzen Corp., manufacturing building, N. W. 14th Ave. & 21st Terrace, \$51,340.

MIAMI—T. B. McGahey Motor Co., Inc., 1930 N. E. 2nd Ave., remodeling building front, \$32,063.

MIAMI—Otis Elevator Co., N.P.A. approval for warehouse and office, \$56,636.

MIAMI—Rowell Flooring Co., 2723 N. W. 17th Ave., addition to existing building.

MIAMI—Serbin, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, plans establishment of a plant for manufacture of sportswear.

MOLINO—Molino Telephone Co., REA loan of \$50,000 for extending and improving rural telephone service on an area coverage basis in Escambia County.

PENSACOLA—Chemstrand Corp., new plant near Pensacola, to produce approximately 50,000,000 pounds of nylon yarn annually.

POMPANO BEACH—Orange State Oil Co., Miami, NPA approval for two filling stations, \$24,200.

TALLAHASSEE—Capital City Publishing Co., 2-story building.

TARPOON SPRINGS—Sinclair Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., NPA approval for service station, \$21,550.

YULEE—Trinity Bag & Paper Co., New York, N. Y., has acquired a 30-acre tract near Yulee; in future may construct a 100,000 sq. ft. kraft paper bag factory.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—Cox Foundry & Machine Co., 985 Cox Ave., S. W. two shop buildings.

ATLANTA—Wesley & Co., 285 Hunnicut St., N. W. Atlanta, \$186,763, Truet Terminal & plant.

COLUMBUS—Columbus Mfg. Co., weave shed addition.

COLUMBUS—Wells Dairies Cooperative, milk and milk products plant, \$133,973.

MACON—M. E. Butler, Alma, NPA approval for wholesale parts business, \$29,950.

MOULTRIE—E. O. Sinclair, NPA approval for addition to garage, \$22,600.

NEWMAN—Coweta-Fayette Electric Membership Corp., REA headquarters building.

ROME—Mead Corp., Dayton, Ohio, paperboard plant on Coosa River near Rome.

SUMMERVILLE—Georgia Rug Mill, Inc., alterations and additions to rug mill, \$442,764.

WAYCROSS—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Diesel shop facilities.

New and Expanding Plants Reported in June—1951

Total For
First Six Months of 1951
1165
First Six Months of 1950
1117

KENTUCKY

BUCHTEL—Southern Railway, new depot and additional tracks in addition to the spur track to serve the General Electric Co. plant.

CLINTON—RFC Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp., has REA loan of \$225,000 for extension and improvement of rural telephone service in Hickman and Fulton counties.

EEL—Mountain Rural Telephone Cooperative Corp., REA loan of \$455,000 for extending and providing more dependable rural telephone service in Morgan, Wolfe & Elliott Counties.

LOUISVILLE—Ford Motor Co., plans expenditure of \$9,000,000 for expansion of plant facilities.

OWENSBORO—Ebasco Services, Inc., 2 Rector St., New York, N. Y., have construction management contract and are proceeding with construction of \$10,000,000 electric-furnace steel plant on a 127-acre tract three miles east of Owensboro on U. S. 60 for Green River Steel Corp.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—Capital City Press, 4-story newspaper plant, west side of Lafayette St., between Main and North Sts.

LAKE CHARLES—Continental Oil Co., Houston, Tex., plans enlarging capacity of refinery from 12,000 barrels to 40,000 barrels, \$24,000,000.

LAKE CHARLES—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. & Cities Service Co., plans for building a plant; a site at Lake Charles is under consideration; formed American Petrochemical Corp. to operate the plant.

NEW ORLEANS—Chrysler Corp., new block-long structure for testing tank engines that will be manufactured in present Michoud plant which is now being renovated.

NEW ORLEANS—Herrin Transfer & Warehouse Co., Inc., 3027 Thoupoutoulas St., one-story addition to existing warehouse.

NEW ORLEANS—Jefferson Bottling Co., two-story addition to existing building, Frisco & Metairie Rd.

NEW ORLEANS—Mayor Delesseps Morrison invited Aluminum Co. of America to build a new plant in New Orleans Area.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS—William L. Haneke has application approved for construction of a gas station, southeast corner of Old Mill Rd.

BALTIMORE—Austin Packing Co., addition to building, 2930 Washington Blvd., \$60,000.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, authorized building of 1,000 box cars in the company's shops; work expected to start in April, 1952.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, improvements to all of its Locust Point piers, including truck facilities.

BALTIMORE—A. M. Castle & Co., warehouse and office, 801 N. Kresson St.

BALTIMORE—Central Parking Co., 216 E. Lexington St., off-street parking building, 309-11 W. Franklin St., \$131,200.

BALTIMORE—Chesapeake Television Broadcasting Co., plans television station southwest of the intersection of Greenspring Ave. and Coldspring Rd.

BALTIMORE—Crown, Cork & Seal Co., alterations and additions to Bldg. 110, Eastern Ave. & Kresson St.

BALTIMORE—Ellicott Machine Corp., 1611 Bush St., NPA approval for office and engineering building, \$112,000.

BALTIMORE—J. Norman Geipe, storage building, Rolling Rd. near Old Frederick Rd.

BALTIMORE—General Refractories Co., storage building, 635 Chesapeake Ave., \$38,000.

BALTIMORE—Charles A. Knott, 2107 N. Charles St., NPA approval for garage and work shop, \$40,000.

BALTIMORE—Latex & Rubber, Inc., 1075 Hull St., NPA approval for extension of storage, distribution and office building, \$80,000.

BALTIMORE—Locke, Inc., alterations to roof ventilators, 2501 S. Charles St., \$25,000.

BALTIMORE—The Operating Corp., addition to truck terminal, 1701 Wicomco St.

BALTIMORE—Rennett Parking Garage, parking structure, 31 W. Saratoga St., \$300,000.

BALTIMORE—Specialty Candy Co., factory building, 425 S. Caton Ave., \$70,000.

BALTIMORE—U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., building, 1701 Patapsco Ave., \$30,000.

BALTIMORE—Swift & Co., 2400 & St. Paul Sts., alterations to building No. 2, Corkran-Hill Plant.

HAGERSTOWN—Fairchild Engine & Aircraft Corp., has acquired 25-acres 2 miles north of Hagerstown to be used as the site for new corporate office building.

PIKESVILLE—Thompson Trailer Corp., has moved from Alexandria, Va., will occupy a 25,000-sq. ft. plant; plans doubling size of the present plant in near future.

MISSISSIPPI

ABERDEEN—City approved issuance of \$60,000 bond issue for building and equipping a milk processing plant.

ABERDEEN—C. R. Smith, has approval for service station.

CARTHAGE—Town, Mayor & Board of Aldermen, factory building to be leased to Carthage Mfg. Co., \$129,000.

JACKSON—Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Tex., selected Blaw-Knox Co.'s Chemical plants division, to install a soybean extraction plant.

QUITMAN—Quitman Mfg. Co., plans doubling capacity of present hosiery plant.

YAZOO CITY—Mississippi Chemical Corp., expansion program, \$10,000,000.

MISSOURI

JOPLIN—Vickers, Inc., defense plant for production of hydraulic equipment, \$3,000,000.

KANSAS CITY—Mineral Products Co., plans plant on Kansas Highway No. 32.

(Continued on page 10)

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 9)

KANSAS CITY—Standard Oil Co., plans expansion of Sugar Creek refinery.

ST. LOUIS—Samuel Andrew, 2124 Division, warehouse, 633 Clearance, \$30,000.

ST. LOUIS—Arkansas Motor Freight Lines, Inc., truck terminal, 900 S. 13th St., \$200,000.

ST. LOUIS—Balder Mfg. Co., 353 Duncan Ave., factory, 5743 West Park, \$40,000.

ST. LOUIS—Calvary Cemetery Assoc., 5239 W. Florissant, administration building.

ST. LOUIS—Continental Can Co., Inc., 7140 N. Broadway, storage addition, \$35,000.

ST. LOUIS—Decatur Cartage Co., 1430 S. 9th St., freight terminal, Bremen Ave. & 2nd St., \$150,000.

ST. LOUIS—Hampton-Elizabeth Corp., 2145 Railway Exchange Bldg., warehouse, store and office, to be leased to E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.

ST. LOUIS—Independent Die & Supply Co., 2641 LaSalle St., factory addition, \$30,000.

ST. LOUIS—Monsanto Chemical Co., plans expansion of its Queeny plant facilities for production of Maleic anhydride.

ST. LOUIS—Paulo Products Co., 5711 West Park, addition to factory.

ST. LOUIS—Winco Ventilator Co., Inc., 533 Bittner, factory addition.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE—E. C. Griffith Co., alterations to building, \$31,000.

CHARLOTTE—Huttig Sash & Door Co., building, \$300,000.

HANES—Hanes Knitting Co., alterations and additions to Mill No. 4 P. H.

LAUREL HILL—Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., revamping card room and construction of new spinning building.

MARION—Clinchfield Mfg. Co., addition to Mill No. 1.

MURPHY—Duffy Silk Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., nylon throwing plant, \$400,000.

SALISBURY—Oscar Eineman Co., Chicago, Ill., will construct and operate a rayon and nylon throwing plant.

TRYON—Kilburn Mills, New Bedford, Mass., plans finishing plant for sewing thread near Tryon, \$2,000,000.

WINSTON-SALEM—Floyd S. Burge Construction Co., 406 Dean St., research laboratory for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

WINSTON-SALEM—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., research laboratory building, Chestnut St. between First & Belevs Sts., \$1,000,000.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY—L. & S. Bearing Co., has purchased property for a new 50,000 sq. ft. factory in West Reno Industrial District.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA—Lock Joint Pipe Co., East Orange, N. J., plans branch plant, Belt Line Blvd., \$1,000,000.

COLUMBIA—Ed Robinson, dry cleaning plant, \$33,000.

COLUMBIA—James L. Tapp Co., addition 2 new floors, \$150,000.

FOET MILL—Rock Hill Telephone Co., Rock Hill, telephone building.

GEORGETOWN—Sinclair Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., NPA approval for service station, \$24,350.

LAKE CITY—Tomlinson & McWhite has NPA approval for service station.

LAURENS—Woonsocket Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I., establishment of a plant.

WILLISTON—Williston Telephone Co., REA loan of \$121,000 for improvement and extension of rural telephone service in Barnwell and Aiken Counties.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA—Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., plans installation of a Logan conveyor system for packaging operations.

CHATTANOOGA—Tennessee Stove Works, addition.

DECHERD—Borden Co., Inc., has acquired site for milk receiving station.

ELIZABETHON—City approved issuance of \$4,000,000 bond issue for construction of new Textile plant to be leased to Texttron, Inc.

HUMBOLDT—Tucker Buick Co., NPA approval for auto sales and service building, \$18,150.

JOHNSONVILLE—TVA officials ask Power Commission to approve sale of natural gas for new TVA plant; gas available from planned \$45,000,000 natural gas pipeline expansion planned by Texas Gas Transmission Corp.

KNOXVILLE—Gray-Knox Marble Co., has building permit for a new factory and office building, \$68,500.

LEBANON—A. A. Adams, Jr., NPA approval for service station, \$20,000.

MEMPHIS—Hart's Bakery, 613-47 Madison Ave., alterations and additions.

MEMPHIS—Petroleum Administration for Defense issued certificate for \$1,720,000 proposal for Petroleum Products plant.

NASHVILLE—Aladdin Industries, Inc., plans transferring radio manufacturing operations from Chicago, Ill., to its Nashville plant.

NASHVILLE—U. S. Mengel Plywood Co., moving from Louisville, Ky. to Nashville.

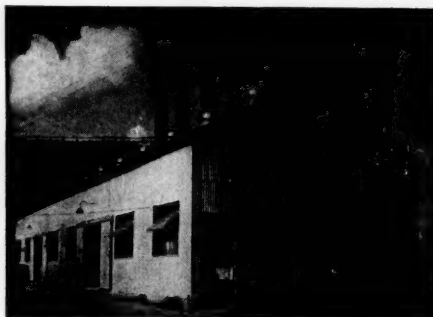
NASHVILLE—Nashville Gas Co., NPA approval for remodeling office space, \$18,100.

OAK RIDGE—Roane-Anderson Co., P. O. Box 456, exterior painting of certain warehouses and accessory buildings.

SPRINGFIELD—Southern Heel Co., will lease building for manufacture of wooden wedges and heels for women's shoes; City plans selling locally \$50,000 in bonds for purchase and remodeling of the building.

TRACY CITY—J. W. Blake, Etowah, negotiating on location of new nylon hosiery mill.

(Continued on page 12)



STEEL BUILDINGS

Built Quicker . . . To Last Longer . . .

. . . But They Cost Less

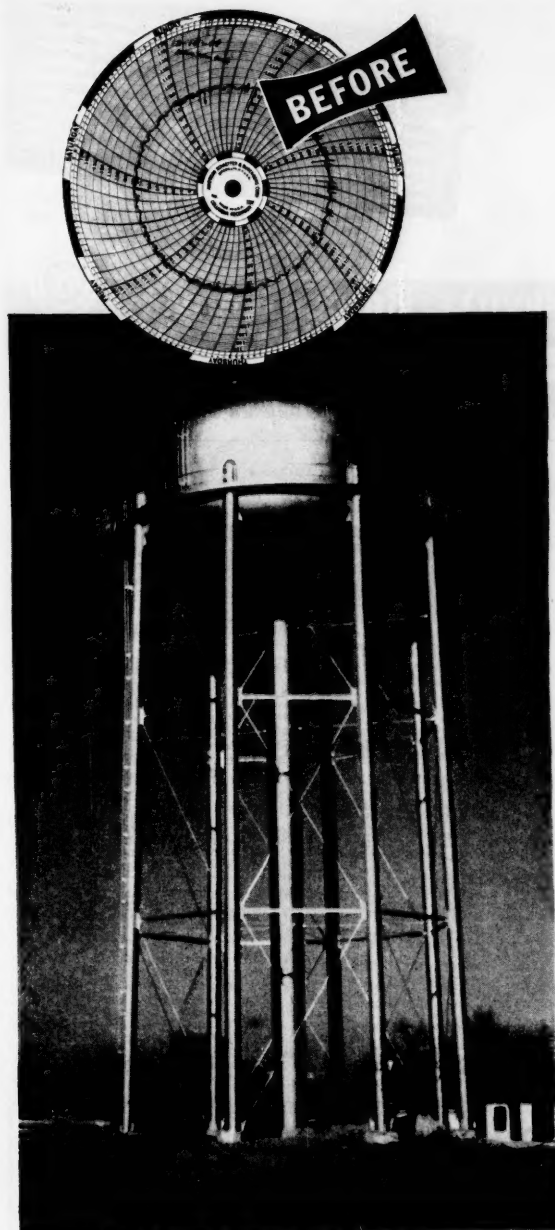
- Customized Engineered
- Can Be Furnished Insulated
- Constructed of Std. Sections
- 100% Salvage

Experience and sound engineering are the best foundation for steel buildings. Consult ALLIED STEEL before you buy!

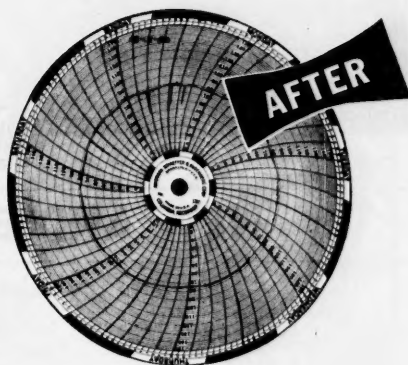
WRITE FOR CATALOG

ALLIED STEEL Buildings are constructed of standard sections ideal for any of your building needs. When you buy an ALLIED building you have a structure that can be lengthened, shortened—or moved—with almost 100% of the original material salvaged. They're built to last a long, long time, quickly erected anywhere, but they cost less because they're custom built from inexpensive standard sections. ALLIED STEEL buildings can be furnished insulated or with asbestos covered roofs.

ALLIED STEEL PRODUCTS CORP.
2100 N. LEWIS TULSA, OKLAHOMA



The 500,000-gallon Horton tank which we recently erected at Mooresville has a range in head of only 30 ft.



THIS HORTON TANK reduced water pressure variations in Mooresville

Once again, a Horton elevated water tank is directly responsible for giving a growing city better water service.

Until recently, Mooresville, North Carolina, relied on 100,000 gallons of elevated storage in its municipal water system. Although this had proved adequate at one time, recent growth necessitated additional storage capacity. So, last year, a new 500,000-gallon Horton tank was installed. As a result, water pressure variations have been reduced an average 50 per cent—even during peak load periods.

Like many southern cities, Mooresville has long realized the advantages of elevated water storage. Such qualities as proven dependability—higher pressures—and lower pumping costs can't be ignored!

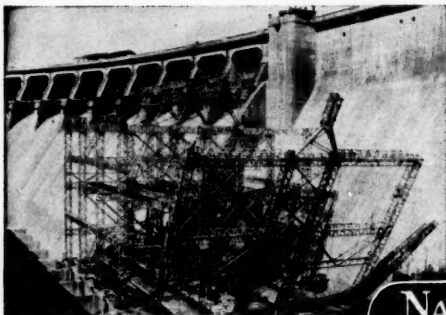
Horton elevated water tanks with ellipsoidal-bottoms are built in standard capacities from 15,000 to 500,000 gallons. Larger tanks with radial-cone bottoms are built from 500,000 to 3,000,000 gallons.

Write our nearest office for details.

CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

Atlanta 3	2145 Healey Bldg.	Detroit 26	1510 Lafayette Bldg.	Salt Lake City 4	520 West 17th South St.
Birmingham 1	1530 North Fifth St.	Houston 2	2114 National Standard Bldg.	San Francisco 4	1540—200 Bush St.
Boston 10	1020—301 Devonshire St.	Los Angeles 17	1517 General Petroleum Bldg.	Seattle 1	1320 Henry Bldg.
Chicago 4	2106 McCormick Bldg.	New York 6	3313—145 Broadway Bldg.	Tulsa 3	1611 Hunt Bldg.
Cleveland 15	2216 Guildhall Bldg.	Philadelphia 3	1619—1700 Walnut Street Bldg.	Washington 6, D. C.	Cofritz Building

PLANTS IN BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY AND GREENVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA



THE Nashville Bridge Company will gladly quote on structural steel requirements anywhere in the South and Southwest. Our skill in the fabrication and erection of intricate steel structures is well-known. We are particularly qualified to supply the Power Distributing Industries with transmission towers and switchyard structures—hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Fabrication and erection of both steel and machinery for movable type bridges is a specialty. Look to Nashville for simple steel requirements as well as intricate structural jobs.

Plants and offices in Nashville, Tennessee and Bessemer, Alabama. We also own and operate the Bessemer Galvanizing Works—largest galvanizing plant in the South.



NASHVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY
NASHVILLE, TENN. — BESSEMER, ALA.

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 10)

UNION CITY—American Metal Products Co., will break ground sometime in July for new 50,000 sq. ft. plant, \$800,000.

TEXAS

AMARILLO—E. S. Cowie Electric Co., 700 Van Buren, NPA approval for office building, \$117,535.

AMARILLO—U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, new buildings, change house, fire station, and new and modified auxiliary buildings.

ALVIN & HOUSTON—Southern Warehouse Co., Houston, rice dryer addition, \$108,000.

AMARILLO—Southwestern Service Co., 420 Polk, plans maintenance and storage building, \$154,260.

AUSTIN—American Lucoflex Co., plans locating in Austin; studying a proposal submitted by a group of local business men who will provide a site and plant for lease and to take \$50,000 of the \$1,600,000 stock of the company.

BROWNSVILLE—Valley Transit Co., bus terminal.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Gulf Chevrolet Co., two-story building, 345 S. Water St., \$150,000.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Southwestern Drug Corp., 1108 Jackson St., Dallas, one-story warehouse and office building.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Taylor Refining Co., plant for production of business, \$5,017,493.

DENTON—J. C. Oliver, Jr., Tyler, filed application with N.P.A. for telephone building, \$157,215.

EL PASO—Braswell Motor Freight Lines, motor freight terminal, \$461,000.

EL PASO—Standard Oil Co. of Texas, design and construction of sulfuric acid alkylation plant, \$1,000,000.

EVADALE—Houston Oil Co. of Texas & Scott Paper Co. of Chester, Pa., construction of a pulp mill near Evadale, \$30,000,000.

FORT WORTH—Armour & Co., one-story addition to laboratory, \$210,000.

FREEPORT—Dow Chemical Co., has been granted a certificate of necessity for a new styrene production facility, \$1,610,000.

GOLDSMITH—Phillips Chemical Co., sulphur extraction plant.

HOUSTON—The Borden Co., Inc., 2020 Texas Ave., shop building, 2000 Block Texas Ave., \$50,000.

HOUSTON—Coastal Oil Finding Co., Neils Esperson Bldg., office building.

HOUSTON—Continental Oil Co., service station, Westheimer & E. Grove Lane.

HOUSTON—Crown Central Petroleum Corp., Union National Bank Bldg., \$35,000.

HOUSTON—Dolan Industrial Sales Co., Union National Bank Bldg., plant building, \$24,579.

HOUSTON—Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co., office addition, \$76,666.

HOUSTON—Foley Brothers, warehouse, 2103 Eastwood St., \$60,000.

HOUSTON—Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Bldg., plans 2 service stations, Buffalo Speedway, and Washington Ave. at Silver St., \$27,000 each.

HOUSTON—The Lummus Co., office building, Wesleyan St., \$385,000.

HOUSTON—Madzoon Products Co., 3311 Alameda Rd., food plant building, 2706 Westheimer Ave.

HOUSTON—Modern Optics, Inc., 4001 Bellshire Blvd., office building and remodeling of building.

HOUSTON—Oil Well Mfg. Co., office and plant building, \$29,285.

HOUSTON—H. E. Stephenson, laboratory building, 2000 block North Blvd., \$39,000.

LIUBOCK—C. P. & Watson Carlock, P. O. Box 228, new office building, S. E. corner 15th St. & Avenue J., \$140,000.

LIUBOCK—Indian Royalty Co., office building.

LIUBOCK—Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., P. O. Box 1161, one-story scales and office building, \$93,924.

MEMPHIS—American Truck & Trailer Sales Co., office and freight building.

NEW BRAUNFELS—New Braunfels Textile Mills, new weave room, \$128,346.

ODESSA—Sivalls Tanks, Inc., plant office, \$90,000.

SAN ANGELO—Standard Building & Equipment Co., NPA approval for addition to office building, \$437,260.

SAN ANTONIO—Azteca Films, Inc., 907 S. Alamo St., film office building, 404 San Pedro Ave.

SAN ANTONIO—Commercial Metals Co., has broken ground for metal smelting and salvage plant, \$500,000.

SAN ANTONIO—San Antonio Portland Cement Co., reinforced concrete stack, \$55,100.

TEXARKANA—American Truck & Trailer Sales Co., plans freight building and office.

TEXAS CITY—Monsanto Chemical Co., has been granted a certificate of necessity for construction of a \$8,600,000 styrene plant.

WACO—William Cameron & Co., 102 S. 12th St., wholesale office building, \$55,000.

WICHITA FALLS—Steed Motor Co., business building, 12th at Indiana & Lamar, \$60,000.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Va., plans expenditures of \$7,295,000 for construction and improvement program.

CARBO—American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y., plans for abandoning construction of multi-million dollar chemical plant on 2,000-acre tract near Carbo, purchased from Clinchfield Coal Corp.

GLASGOW—James Lees & Sons Co., Bridgeport, Pa., new building, \$300,000.

HOPEWELL—Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., has been granted a certificate of necessity covering construction of new facilities to increase capacity of chlorine plant, \$2,000,000.

NORFOLK—Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., erecting a \$150,000 factory and office building.

NEW HOME OF FALCON MANUFACTURING CO.

in the

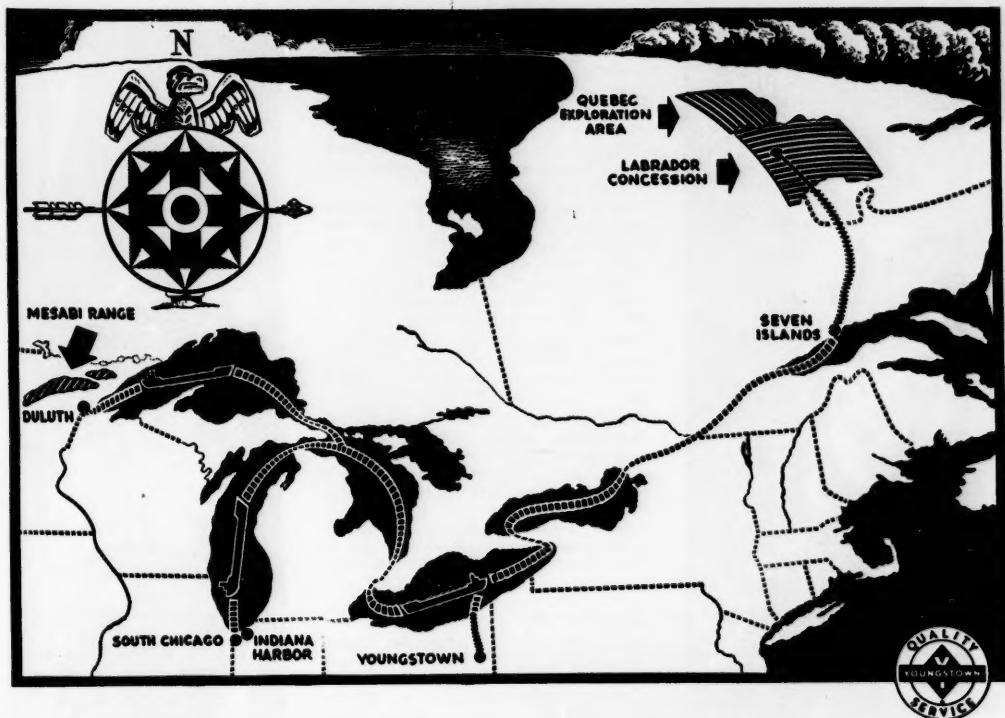
TRINITY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

"Under the Skyline of Dallas" is the new \$350,000.00 plant of the Falcon Manufacturing Company, makers of chrome dinette sets.



For information on the District consult your real estate broker or . . .

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES CORP., 401 Republic Bk. Bldg., Dallas, Texas, Phone Riverside 6552.



Mister, can you spare Half a Billion Dollars?

ONE half a billion dollars may seem like pin money compared to the sums mentioned for our national finances.

But it is more than three dollars for each man, woman and child in the United States. It is more than the entire steel industry earned in the "dreadful decade" from 1930 to 1939. It's more than America spent to win two wars--the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, combined.

Approximately one half a billion dollars is the estimated sum that a group of steel and mining companies, one of which is The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, is investing to guarantee future iron ore supplies for America. In the Mesabi iron range of Minnesota, development projects are under way which will produce millions of tons of

iron concentrates from taconite. In Labrador and Quebec, a vast deposit of high grade ore is being developed. Plans include building a 360-mile railroad into the wilderness to ore docks on the St. Lawrence River.

Where does this money come from? From an unnoticed addition to our national debt? From "extra nickels" tucked away in the Federal budget? From more taxes levied on every citizen's income? *Certainly not!* Development of these ore reserves will be financed by each participating Company asking its shareholders to share in its tremendous cost.

America, in peace or in war, is served--now --and for generations to come. This is free enterprise. This is the system that created America from a wilderness and is the only sure way to keep it vigorous and strong.



The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

General Offices--Youngstown 1, Ohio
Export Offices--500 Fifth Avenue, New York

MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND YOLOY STEELS

The steel industry is using all its resources to produce more steel, but it needs your help and needs it now. Turn in your scrap, through your regular sources, at the earliest possible moment



"I spoke up at town meeting

"This picture shows how I *didn't* look when I got home. Actually, *nobody* laid a finger on me.

"But I *did* speak up at Town Meeting that night . . . something I didn't like about the way town funds were being spent. I'm not much of a guy for making speeches, understand . . . I just work in a steel mill. And both we and Republic have a big stake in this town.

"But *nobody* beat me up! Now, you might say, what's so unusual about me *not* getting beat up for speaking out against the local government?

"That's just my point...it *isn't* unusual! Not in this country. Here we *all* have free speech. It's part of our Constitution, even if we hardly ever think about it twice. But just think of the folks in other countries . . . billions of 'em, maybe . . . who'd give their right eye to be American citizens and talk out at town meetings. Or, if they want, from a soapbox. And *not* get slugged.

"Ever stop to think that while all these people are trying to get *into* America, nobody here is trying to get *out*? That's because we like it here. No, not just because we've got autos and phones and bathtubs and all that. The real reason is . . . *we've got Freedom!* Seven days a week! We're free to follow our own religions . . . free to choose our own jobs in any industry we like . . . or go into business for ourselves, if we prefer. We can vote as we please . . . or *not* vote if we want. Though I personally think anyone who doesn't is a 14-carat dope.

"And here, like I said, you can talk up at Town Meeting. No black eye. No bloody nose. Though, if you don't know what you're talking about, you'll be in for a lot of kidding later.

"Now *this* is no Town Meeting, of course . . . it's an ad. But, in this ad, I *am* speaking up . . . for Freedom. Corny? Maybe . . . but I happen to believe in it. And 10 to 1 you do, too!"

REPUBLIC STEEL

Republic Building, Cleveland 1, Ohio



Republic BECAME strong in a strong and free America. Republic can REMAIN strong only in an America that remains strong and free . . . an America whose many mighty industries have set history's highest standard of living for her people. **And it is through these ever-growing industries that Republic serves America.** FOR EXAMPLE: our great Automotive Industry which depends so heavily on *steel* . . . carbon, alloy and stainless . . . the kind of fine steel produced by Republic to help make America the No. 1 nation on wheels.

For a full color reprint of this advertisement, write Dept. J, Republic Steel, Cleveland 1, Ohio



Where in the world is all the coal coming from?



Today, the call is for more coal—still more coal—to make all the steel and the thousands of other things that go into ships and tanks and planes. And that's on top of all the coal used for power—by the railroads and utilities—in the factories—and for home heating. And remember, nearly 18,000,000 homes, more than half the homes in the country, depend on coal for heat. *Will there be enough to go around?*

The answer is YES, enough for every need—for this country's coal companies have led America to first place in world coal production—*three times* that of any other country.

America's leadership in coal is no accident. 92% of America's total fuel reserves are in coal. And progressive coal companies have equipped the U. S. miner with the world's most efficient mine machinery. Thus the American miner, today, has a daily output *4 to 24 times* as great as that of any miner in Europe or Asia.

Out of today's giant preparation plants comes *better* coal. Fortunately, too, coal burning equipment has been greatly improved, so that one ton of this better coal, used under the

more efficient modern boiler, yields as much energy as did three tons—a relatively few years ago!

America's leadership in coal production is a direct result of free competition. The operators of this country's 9,000 privately owned coal mines have had to keep up with each other in efficiency or go out of business. In their competitive effort, the coal companies have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in research—in modern mining equipment and in developing new mine properties!

America's privately managed coal companies are doing a production job that no government-owned or dominated coal industry, anywhere, can begin to match!

BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE

A DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE  FOR PEACETIME PROGRESS
YOU CAN COUNT ON COAL!

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,

Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."

Curtail Demand. The theory that taxes—any old kind of taxes—are a remedy for inflation just isn't so. To the extent that taxes cut the power to make demands on a limited supply of goods they tend to dampen inflation. But if taxes fail to do that, if they are nothing but a transfer of spending power from one hand to another hand the ability to demand goods has been in no way decreased. To meet the danger of inflation there must be an attempt to bring the total demand into balance with the supply. If the government cuts the people's power to demand and at the same time fails to do anything to decrease its own power to demand, indeed if it is going to pile on additional demands, the ingredients for inflation are still present.

Figures Can Mislead. The problem of giving wage increases measured by productivity improvements can be dangerous because the general term "man-hour productivity" can be seriously misleading. Inflation's rising costs and prices will themselves raise productivity in dollar terms. It is possible that inflated value output can show increase even though the goods-and-services output per man-hour is, at the same time declining. When this is true the tying of improvement increases to increasing value output is tying inflation to inflation, and accelerating its vicious spiral.

Nitwits. Have you ever seen the definition of a fanatic as a person who redoubled his efforts when he had lost sight of his objective? At first sight this may seem humorous but after seeing the disastrous results achieved by the mentally unbalanced people in Washington who are so well described by this definition, tolerant amusement is no longer possible. Instead, we are faced with the serious thought as to how we can curtail the activities of these imbeciles who are gleefully destroying our nation for the sake of gratifying their own unbridled emotions.

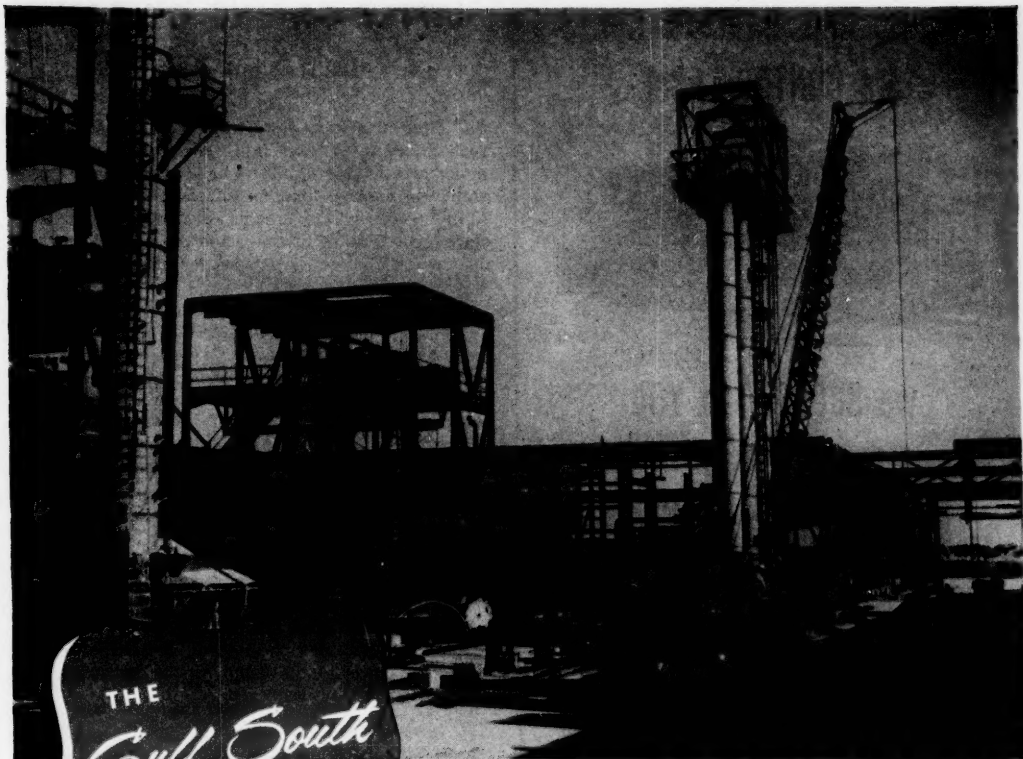
Insidious. Government subsidies are a convenient backdoor through which so-called business reforms can be slipped into the economy. Where the Administration is handing out money, it is all too easy to insist on certain "conditions" which can be used to fortify the position of Government in business. Subsidies can be used to tempt business so that resistance to Government planning declines. That is exactly what has happened in Great Britain, and our own farm program is an object lesson of what is likely to happen once subsidies become vested interests. There are other angles in a subsidy program that must be watched but none is more sinister than the threat that it can be used to soften up the economy for further Government encroachment on business.

Stock-up. Coal is one commodity where hoarding is wise and patriotic. The National Coal Association is urging coal users to buy and store now and during the summer, as much of the coal they will need next winter as is possible. The NCA points out that transportation facilities are plentiful now, and that these facilities are normally strained during the winter and subject to the hazards of storms which may paralyze them. This year too, the Coal Association points out, no one knows what is ahead. There was a transportation shortage last winter, and this fall the defense program is expected to make far greater demands on the railroad systems.

Collective Security for the world's free
nations seems to mean that the United
States furnishes the security and the rest
of the world collects.

Lest We Forget. Listening to the seductive philosophy of the cradle-to-the-grave advocates of paternalistic government and strangled by a bureaucracy which fattens on its own success, regardless of political party, the American people, even dyed in the wool Southerners, have been prone to forget that the government is the servant of the people and exists only by the consent of the governed. Once that principle is abandoned, this nation will be no different from all of

(Continued on page 18)



Major expansion project now under way at the Dow Chemical Company, Freeport, Texas—another industrial customer of United Gas

...leading the Nation in INDUSTRIAL Construction

Since the end of World War II, contracts have been awarded for more than 880 million dollars in new industrial building in the area served by our company. Even more startling—industrialists are now planning 1.1 billion dollars of additional new plants in the Gulf South... nearly one-fourth of the new industry proposed for the entire nation, according

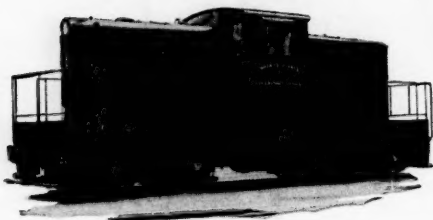
to Engineering News-Record reports. Our place in this great industrial expansion is to build and maintain the facilities necessary to provide adequate, dependable supplies of natural gas. If fuel is a problem in *your* operations, communicate with our Industrial Development Director, Post Office Box 1407, Shreveport, Louisiana.

UNITED GAS
SERVING THE

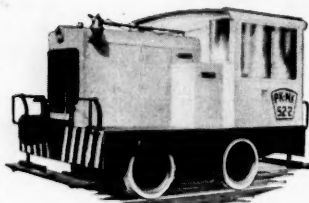


Gulf South

Because RAIL HAULAGE COSTS are CONTROLLABLE

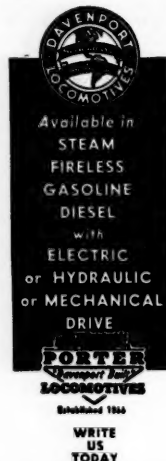


we SUGGEST to YOU



"FITTED
POWER"
by
DAVENPORT

No two industrial haulage operations are identical. For that reason it is wise to choose a locomotive designed for the particular job on which it is intended to perform. Grades, curves and condition of track; size, number and condition of cars; length and frequency of hauls—these and other factors should be considered in the selection of the rail power unit which will deliver the BEST RESULTS—lowest costs per ton mile.



May We ANALYZE and RECOMMEND?

It will be a pleasure to receive a description of your haulage conditions and work to be done. Our engineers will study your problem and recommend the size and type of locomotive that will assure maximum work at minimum expense. Such recommendation will not obligate you in the least.

Complete Information
on Request

DAVENPORT LOCOMOTIVE Division
DAVENPORT BESLER CORPORATION DAVENPORT IOWA, U.S.A.

EXPORT OFFICE: 10 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 7, N.Y. CABLE ADDRESS: REGA 763

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 16)

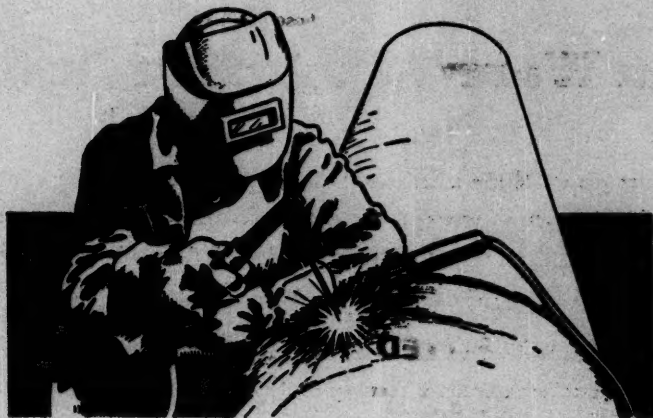
those that have gone down to destruction by the same path before it. It takes faith and patience to believe in democratic institutions, to believe that man has the ability to manage his own affairs. But without that faith we betray the dreams of freedom-loving men since the beginning of time; and the whole history of our own nation will have gone for naught.

Honest Money. If our honest Senators and Representatives—and they are in an overwhelming majority—would make our currency honest by making it redeemable in gold for all holders everywhere, then the people would have direct power once more over the government's use of the public purse and a potent protection against Socialism. The people's power to control the government's use of the people's purse lies in the secret ballot and in the right to demand that the government redeem its promises to pay. When the people are deprived of the latter power, the government can take possession of the people's purse and force them into Socialism or totalitarianism in some other form for the reason that with the control of the people's purse gained through an irredeemable currency, the power of the ballot can be corrupted and, possibly, effectively destroyed.

It is an Ill Wind. While Regulation X seems to toll the knell of the postwar housing boom it also should bring unexpected prosperity to the fringes of the home-building industry. Manufacturers of prefabricated houses and trailers are likely to set new production records this year. Makers of factory-built dwellings are reported to be shooting for 100,000 homes in 1951. This is almost double last year's output. Since their product is low-priced, they are not hampered much by mortgage credit curbs. In addition, the housing shortage in defense areas, where there usually is a premium on rapid construction, is tending to throw business their way. Builders of trailers also expect the demand for homes on wheels in 1951 to equal or exceed the 1948 peak, when 85,000 coaches were sold. Sales of trailers now are running about one-third higher than they did last year, with nearly seventy percent of them being sold to defense workers.

Patriotic Ads. The Texas and Pacific Railway has been publishing a series of paid advertisements dedicated exclusively to the public interest and our national welfare. This excellent work cannot help but stimulate thought and arouse public interest in the problems that should be vital to every citizen. Space permits printing here the text of but one of these arresting ads. It really gets under the skin. Entitled "He Needs Your Vote—To Stay Free." It reads: "Our children's future is uncertain. Because our country's future is uncertain.

(Continued on page 21)



INCREASING FUEL SUPPLIES for the GULF SOUTH

UNITED GAS CORPORATION and its subsidiary, United Gas Pipe Line Company, world's largest handlers of natural gas, serve some 440 communities and over 2,000 industries in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama and Northwest Florida.

In order to meet the rapid industrial expansion of the Gulf South area, United's pipe line subsidiary has inaugurated an extensive expansion program involving over 1,000 miles of pipe lines at an estimated cost of \$111,000,000. This project will increase United's pipe line capacity by approximately 920,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily, about one-third above the system's present capacity.

The system's enlargement is designed to make additional reserves available, to obtain a more balanced distribution of gas now being produced from more

than 200 gas fields, and to augment the delivery capacity of United's existing lines to meet the increased demands.

In the twelve months ended December, 1950, the system sold some 596 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 5.5 million barrels of crude oil, 155 million gallons of natural gasoline and other liquid products. Total revenues for the year were \$106,652,557. Net income was \$16.7 million or \$1.57 per share.

American industry has announced plans to spend more than a billion dollars for construction of new plants in the Gulf South. This is in addition to \$950,000,000 invested there in new industrial building since V-J Day. Many of these new industries will receive their fuel supplies from the pipe lines of United Gas.

This is another advertisement in the series published for more than 15 years by Equitable Securities Corporation featuring outstanding industrial and commercial concerns in the Southern states. Equitable will welcome opportunities to contribute to the further economic development of the South by supplying capital funds to sound enterprises.

NASHVILLE
DALLAS
KNOXVILLE
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS
MEMPHIS

EQUITABLE
Securities Corporation

NEW YORK
HARTFORD
ATLANTA
GREENSBORO
AND
JACKSON, MISS.

BROWNLEE O. CURREY, President

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE, 3

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 3

Do You Want To Sell Your Business?

Perhaps you would like to sell your business, but are unable to find a buyer. Possibly there are no prospects in your immediate area . . . or perhaps the amount involved is too large to be handled through the usual local channels. If such is the case, we can probably help you.

As investment bankers, we are in close touch with the nation's capital markets. We have excellent contacts with many of the country's major industrial and commercial corporations. In other words, we know the logical prospects—the people and the corporations who are interested in acquiring sound, well established businesses.

We are equipped to handle any financing that may be involved in the sale of your business. And we can assist you in arranging the transaction to fit your particular situation. For instance, it might be advantageous to arrange an exchange of stock . . . or it might be to your advantage to sell the assets of your company. There are numerous possibilities, and it is important that the best one be selected on the basis of both financial and tax considerations.

If you own a well established business, and if for some reason you want to sell it, we would like to talk to you. We shall be glad to have you call at any of our branch offices for further information, or 'phone us at LD-97 in Nashville to arrange an appointment.

NASHVILLE
DALLAS
KNOXVILLE
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS
MEMPHIS

EQUITABLE
Securities Corporation

NEW YORK
HARTFORD
ATLANTA
GREENSBORO
AND
JACKSON, MISS.

BROWNLEE O. CURREY, *President.*

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE 3

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5.

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

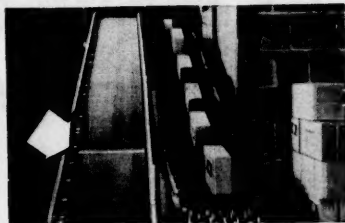
(Continued from page 18)

Perhaps we have let them down. Can it be that self-government interests us no more . . . that the priceless gift of personal freedom can find no takers? Can it be that we know not—and care not—who represents us at the meeting place? Have we traded personal opportunity and integrity for security . . . for a handout at the back door? And robbed our children in the process? To be strong as a nation, morally and spiritually, is a primary duty we owe our children. Before it is too late . . . before the chance is gone forever . . . America must be made *strong* again. With informed, skillful, courageous leadership. Next election, no matter what kind, lets get up and put on our hats and go to the polling place and vote! Know the issues and the candidates. Vote to fill every office with an able man. Let's go back to the old-fashioned habit of taking a part in our democratic government. Our youngsters need votes . . . to stay free."

A Book Worth Reading. In his excellent new book, "The Welfare State," Jules Abels describes several methods by which politicians try to mesmerize the public. First, there is what he calls "the hortatory technique." That had been very prominent in President Truman's speeches. Vast, glittering pictures are drawn of a future dynamic progress. What does it matter, Truman says in substance, if we scatter a few billion in handouts? It will all come back in unbounded progress and a boundless national income. Another method Abels calls "the protective caress." This consists of occasional sweet words for business, while in the next breath a demand is made for a hike in corporation taxes. Leon Keyserling, the President's chief economic adviser, is a master at this method. Third, there is the "gadfly technique." Business is reminded that if it does not get better and better, something awful will happen. The steel industry is told that if it will not build more and more facilities, the government will do so. For the beneficiaries of handouts, there is, of course, a tremendously intoxicating brew. Just vote right, and perfect lifelong security will be the reward. Then there is the deluding economic doctrine common to both government and labor unions economists, the mass purchasing power idea. We are told that it is much better to raise the lower incomes than those higher up, because poorer people spend much more than richer people. Hence, every wage increase not only helps the recipients but the economic system as a whole. Finally, there is the resort to inflationary scares and the inflation itself. The bureaucrat is just as happy to scare people by warnings about inflation as he is to see inflation itself. For the scare produces the reality. And since people fail to calculate the loss in purchasing power as rapidly as the loss takes place the politician is always ahead of the game.

ALLIGATOR

CONVEYOR BELT LACING



Every
Tooth
A Vise*

**in Long Continuous Lengths
for Conveyor Belts**

- ★ Excellent for Package Conveyors, Portable Loaders, Trenching and Ditching Machines, etc.
- ★ In canneries where corrosion or rust is a problem specify Alligator made of Monel.
- ★ For magnetic separators or anti-sparking specify Alligator made of Everdur.
- ★ Separable and smooth on both sides.
- ★ 12 sizes. For belts from 1/16" to 5/8" thick—and any width.

Order from Your Supply House. Ask for Bulletin A-60.

FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO. 4490 Lexington St., Chicago 44, Ill.

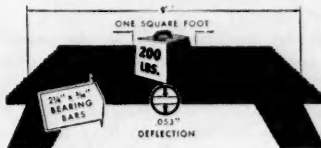
JUST A HAMMER TO APPLY IT

For **STRENGTH** specify

Tri-Lok

RECTANGULAR

OPEN STEEL FLOORING



The locked-in strength of Tri-Lok enables it to stand up under heavy loads—even on long spans. Get maximum strength, air and light with minimum weight.

Tri-Lok is also available in Diagonal, or Super-Safety U-type Flooring, and in Stair Treads of all types. Write for Bulletin NH-1103.

The Tri-Lok Company is also equipped to furnish *riveted* and *Tri-Forge welded* open steel flooring. Tri-Lok can be furnished in a variety of metals, including aluminum alloy, stainless steel, etc.

DRAVO CORPORATION

National Distributor for the Tri-Lok Company

Dravo Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Sales Representatives in Principal Cities





"These wire rope figures really opened our eyes!"

"Couple of years ago, the boss asked me to start checking our wire rope costs. He wanted a little system of records that would tell us what each rope was doing, and how much work we were actually getting from it. Figured we could learn the brand that would last the longest—and cost the least—on our type of work.

"So I started keeping track. In our case, the jobs involving rope boiled down to a matter of tonnages moved. Wasn't at all hard to record what each rope accounted for in its lifetime. When I'd been checking long enough for the figures to have some meaning, I showed 'em to the boss. By then I could tell which make of rope was doing the best job for us, costwise

and every way. The figures really opened our eyes!"

These men weren't the first to learn the value of checking rope performance. Many users of Bethlehem wire rope follow the practice regularly. We're always glad to see it, for it enables actual comparisons between brands . . . and we know that in any such comparisons, Bethlehem rope will stand out from the crowd.

Here's a fair suggestion: over a period of time, stack the Bethlehem product against any other brands of your choice. Keep tabs on them all, and at intervals study your figures. Our guess is, those records of yours will prove beyond question the solid economy—the long-term economy—of Bethlehem wire rope.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation
Export Distributor: Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation



LET YOUR RECORDS TELL YOU!

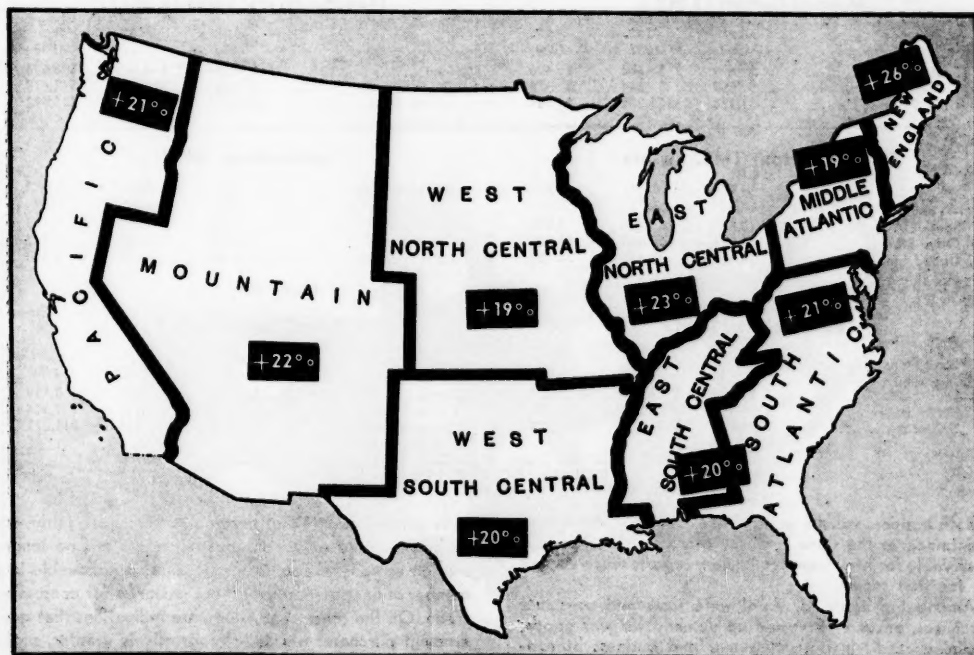


NATIONAL BUSINESS ROUND-UP

Business Volume By Regions (\$ Million)

1st 4 Mos. 1951 Compared With 1st 4 Mos. 1950

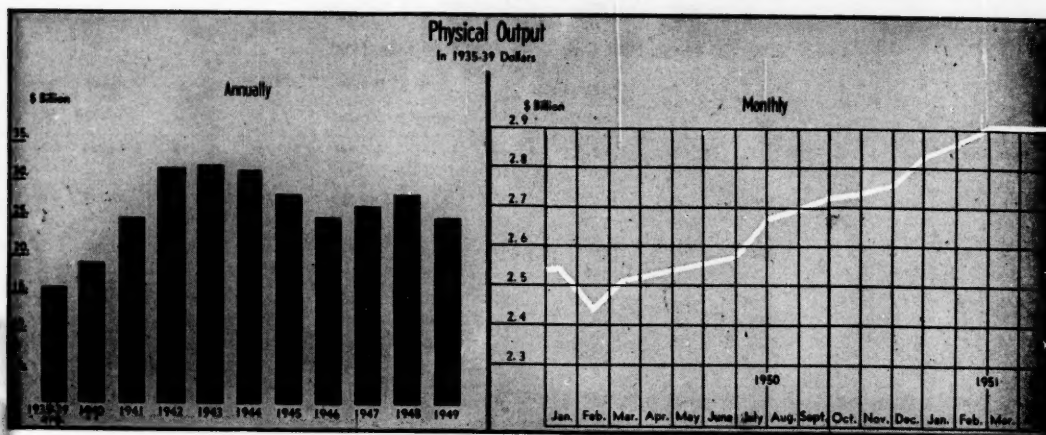
Region		Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Util- ities	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Service Trade	Busi- ness Volume	%
New Eng.	'51	\$ 296	\$ 17	\$ 499	\$ 6,318	\$ 644	\$ 741	\$ 3,845	\$ 3,125	\$ 599	\$ 16,084	+26
	'50	264	13	377	4,708	589	698	3,197	2,353	529	12,728	
Mid. Atl.	'51	742	570	1,721	20,838	2,762	2,960	19,859	9,890	2,777	62,119	+19
	'50	613	358	1,389	16,033	2,512	2,797	17,077	8,860	2,517	52,156	
E. N. Cen.	'51	2,040	443	1,527	25,558	2,499	1,832	15,461	10,588	2,139	62,087	+23
	'50	1,692	275	1,238	19,060	2,205	1,742	12,769	9,289	1,971	50,241	
W. N. Cen.	'51	2,736	335	623	6,166	1,166	817	7,634	4,685	766	24,928	+19
	'50	2,168	223	494	4,675	1,024	744	6,650	4,221	685	20,884	
S. Atl.	'51	853	507	1,297	8,330	1,434	966	5,917	5,730	1,021	26,055	+21
	'50	721	284	1,005	6,495	1,228	882	5,013	4,914	922	21,464	
E. S. Cen.	'51	644	347	425	3,380	566	336	2,900	2,366	408	11,372	+20
	'50	525	212	340	2,593	512	301	2,506	2,098	377	9,464	
W. S. Cen.	'51	904	1,818	919	5,033	1,080	635	4,446	4,040	745	19,620	+20
	'50	891	1,180	734	3,816	996	558	3,893	3,586	662	16,316	
Mount.	'51	614	475	369	1,265	452	217	1,473	1,619	281	6,765	+22
	'50	486	304	295	952	382	184	1,262	1,409	246	5,520	
Pacif.	'51	772	442	1,096	6,854	1,199	1,004	5,765	4,928	1,260	23,320	+21
	'50	611	293	882	4,915	1,090	917	4,990	4,399	1,128	19,225	
U. S.	'51	9,601	4,954	8,476	83,742	11,802	9,508	67,300	46,971	9,996	252,350	+21
	'50	7,971	3,142	6,754	63,247	10,538	8,823	57,357	41,129	9,037	207,998	
% +	'51	+20	+57	+25	+32	+12	+7	+17	+14	+10	+21	



National average +21

SOUTHERN BUSINESS TRENDS

16 Southern States



Trend Indicators

Farm Marketings (\$ Mil.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	\$ 548	\$ 521	\$ 425
Other States	\$1,542	\$1,551	\$1,119
United States	\$2,090	\$2,072	\$1,544

Construction Put in Place (\$ Mil.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	\$ 776	\$ 695	\$ 625
Other States	\$1,595	\$1,416	\$1,259
United States	\$2,371	\$2,111	\$1,884

Mineral Output (\$ Mil.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	\$ 679	\$ 663	\$ 406
Other States	\$ 559	\$ 544	\$ 338
United States	\$1,238	\$1,207	\$ 744

Manufacturers' Sales (\$ Mil.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	\$ 4,646	\$ 4,680	\$ 3,574
Other States	\$16,651	\$16,421	\$12,418
United States	\$21,297	\$21,101	\$15,992

Electric Output (Mil. kw-hrs.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	10,333	10,724	8,935
Other States	24,098	25,448	21,256
United States	34,431	36,172	30,191

Carloadings (000)

	Apr.* 1951	Mar.* 1950	Apr.* 1950
South	1,093	1,400	1,163
Other States	2,059	2,385	1,917
United States	3,152	3,785	3,080

* April includes 4 wks.; Mar., 5 wks.

Bank Debits (\$ Mil.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	\$ 24,010	\$ 26,493	\$ 19,128
Other States	\$104,427	\$117,584	\$ 83,442
United States	\$128,437	\$144,077	\$102,570

Retail Sales (\$ Mil.)

	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Apr. 1950
South	\$ 3,406	\$ 3,540	\$ 3,139
Other States	\$ 8,592	\$ 8,786	\$ 7,934
United States	\$11,998	\$12,326	\$11,073

Following the Trend

Both business volume and physical output in April were maintained at the same level for March. Little change is observable for May from preliminary reports received thus far for that month.

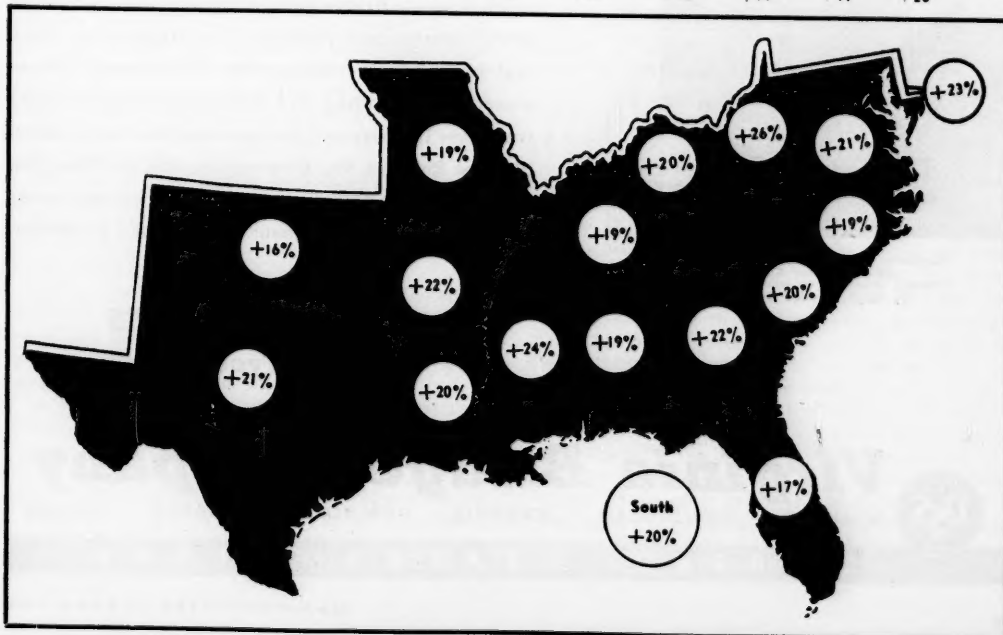
Among highlights for April were slackened consumer purchases, offset by stepped up demand for war goods; declining credit in both consumer and business borrowings; continued high level construction with the Southern states rapidly expanding industrial facilities.

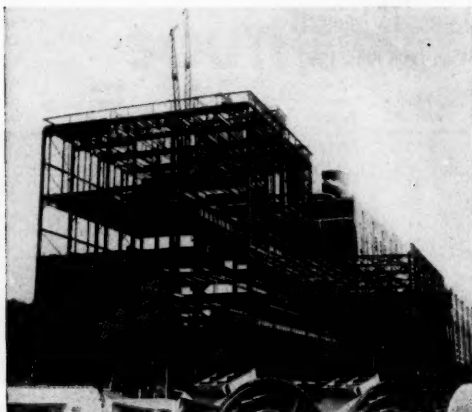
In general, supply and demand currently are fairly well in balance, and as a consequence prices are no longer moving upward. In fact, some weakness is noticeable in a number of lines, particularly those designed for consuming trade. On the other hand, there are indications that government purchases will grow progressively greater, probably cutting sharply into some consumer goods that at present are in good supply.

Business Volume By States (\$ Million)

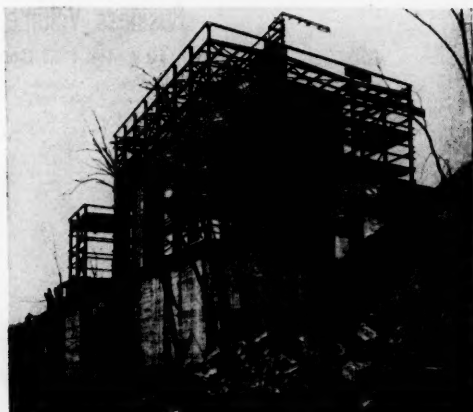
1st 4 Mos. 1951 Compared With 1st 4 Mos. 1950

State		Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Util- ities	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Serv- ice Trades	Busi- ness Volume	% +
Ala.	'51 '50	\$106 \$ 78	\$ 55 \$ 36	\$115 \$ 94	\$944 \$748	\$148 \$135	\$ 92 \$ 83	\$552 \$472	\$590 \$525	\$104 \$ 96	\$2,706 \$2,267	+19
Ark.	'51 '50	139 101	40 27	78 53	309 232	92 81	41 38	301 252	390 351	57 52	1,447 1,187	+22
D. C.	'51 '50	— —	— —	93 68	88 70	131 76	133 112	486 413	549 453	104 92	1,584 1,284	+23
Fla.	'51 '50	230 220	28 18	239 184	411 322	195 180	161 152	861 712	955 817	172 160	3,252 2,765	+17
Ga.	'51 '50	135 99	13 9	180 121	1,245 978	202 176	128 121	1,149 954	771 659	153 138	3,976 3,255	+22
Ky.	'51 '50	231 228	208 122	93 74	1,009 751	166 152	80 72	741 669	662 579	106 96	3,296 2,743	+20
La.	'51 '50	95 78	268 185	151 135	838 673	228 204	103 91	798 676	648 560	116 94	3,245 2,696	+20
Md.	'51 '50	82 68	6 4	199 174	1,242 921	214 190	163 153	801 642	725 614	140 128	3,572 2,894	+23
Miss.	'51 '50	133 72	53 35	59 47	358 259	82 75	41 35	335 287	356 317	53 51	1,470 1,178	+24
Mo.	'51 '50	376 282	41 30	174 144	1,934 1,489	363 319	279 254	2,583 2,243	1,292 1,129	274 235	7,316 6,125	+19
N. C.	'51 '50	106 89	9 7	200 149	2,166 1,733	196 172	116 102	1,042 944	838 722	153 136	4,826 4,054	+19
Okla.	'51 '50	147 157	232 156	118 89	568 436	141 128	95 85	605 543	587 539	112 105	2,605 2,238	+16
S. C.	'51 '50	53 41	4 3	97 77	936 744	77 68	46 42	335 284	481 424	68 60	2,097 1,743	+20
Tenn.	'51 '50	174 148	31 20	158 125	1,069 835	170 150	123 111	1,272 1,078	758 677	145 134	3,900 3,278	+19
Tex.	'51 '50	523 556	1,278 812	572 457	3,318 2,475	619 583	396 344	2,742 2,422	2,415 2,136	460 411	12,323 10,196	+21
Va.	'51 '50	159 135	65 38	190 149	1,399 1,082	229 204	139 128	736 626	812 696	141 128	3,870 3,186	+21
W. Va.	'51 '50	51 42	382 205	63 56	648 502	152 129	52 48	351 308	472 418	72 64	2,243 1,772	+26
South	'51 '50	2,740 2,394	2,713 1,707	2,779 2,196	18,482 14,250	3,405 3,022	2,188 1,971	15,690 13,525	13,301 11,616	2,430 2,180	63,728 52,861	+20
% +			+59	+26	+29	+12	+11	+16	+14	+11	+20	

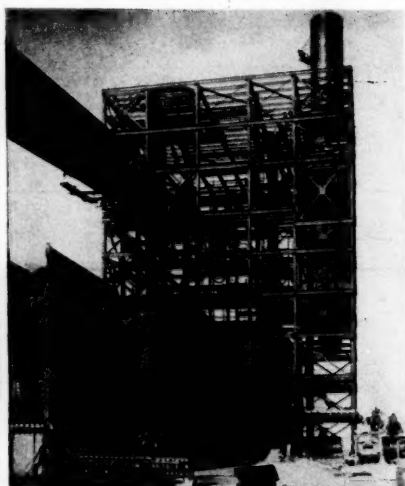




Gorgas Power Plant, Unit #4 Addition,
High Level, Ala.
Alabama Power Company
1800-ton steelwork furnished and erected
by Virginia Bridge Company.



Riverton Power Station, Front Royal, Va.
Northern Virginia Power Co.
Sanderson & Porter, Contr. Engrs.
1721-ton steelwork fabricated by Virginia
Bridge Company.



Chickasaw Steam Plant, Chickasaw, Ala.
Alabama Power Company
1100-ton steelwork furnished and erected
by Virginia Bridge Company.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION PRECEDES POWER PRODUCTION

Power is the heart of our country's industrial strength, and because only steel is suited to the unusual and exacting structural requirements of power producing units, Virginia Bridge seeks every opportunity to serve power development projects. Our organization ranks high in the quantity and quality of structural steel engineering, fabricating and erecting service furnished the Power Industry as it has continued to expand. With plants at Roanoke, Va., Birmingham, Ala. and Memphis, Tenn. Virginia Bridge can serve to advantage power plant construction throughout the South and Southwest.

STEEL STRUCTURES All Types



Virginia Bridge Company

ROANOKE

BIRMINGHAM

MEMPHIS

NEW YORK

ATLANTA

DALLAS

UNITED STATES STEEL



"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"

The Sky Is Now The Limit

The 16th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gave Congress the right to tax income from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, without regard to any census or enumeration,—and without any limit whatsoever.

When the 16th Amendment was being debated in Congress in 1913, Joseph H. Choate, probably the most brilliant trial lawyer of his day, warned that once the principle of direct taxation was admitted, there would be no limit to the heights to which such taxes might rise. He declared that if the rate of 2 per cent then under discussion was levied, there was nothing to prevent the laying, sometime in the future, of rates "as high as 50 per cent, and even 100 per cent." His statement drew from a wrathful Senator Borah, one of the defenders of the Amendment, this retort, "And who," demanded Borah, "would lay these taxes of 50 per cent, and 100 per cent?"

Today, the judgment of Choate has been vindicated. His forebodings concerning the inherent political weakness of the income tax have proved uncannily accurate. Almost 40 years of experience with the tax have shown that the tendency of government is to take a constantly increasing share of the citizen's income for its own purposes, and, in particular, to abuse the principle of the graduated income tax by using the surtax as a device for achieving the political redistribution of wealth.

Governor Hughes of New York, later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, cautioned against ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment because, as he said, "The Federal tax rate might get as high as 10 per cent."

All too few citizens realize the extent of the power given our Federal government by the 16th Amendment. Too few of us know that it permits our legislators to confiscate every piece of individually-owned property under the guise of taxation.

In very truth "we the people" were sold down the river when through a combination of stupidity and cupidity our Congress passed, and the representatives in 42 state legislatures ratified, this amendment granting unlimited taxing power to the federal government.

Because its right to tax income is not restricted to net income, this pernicious amendment actually confers on Congress the power to confiscate all private

property. It can tax gross income at 100 per cent without any allowances or deductions whatever. It can, and does tax principal as well as income, as in the estate taxes. It can establish a 100 per cent death duty.

The power to tax is the power to destroy, and the power to tax without limit is the power to destroy our individual freedom completely. Without the right to develop our incentive for self-sufficiency and personal independence, how can individual freedom survive?

It is perfectly apparent to every self-respecting, self-supporting man that, if we are to survive as a nation of free people, the power to tax must be limited before we are completely plunged into socialism and our individual identities merged with the mass.

Right now, and for the past decade, the federal money grabbers have been unwilling to recognize the fact that high rates of taxation destroy the source of any and all taxation. They destroy individual incentive to invest and produce. No tax policy can succeed in a society of free men, such as ours, which disregards the necessity for conserving and expanding the country's total wealth and wealth-producing capacity.

When federal income and estate taxes threaten to weaken America's greatest asset—the ambition of its individual citizens—as they do now, it is high time to place a constitutional limit on that threat.

The Federal income tax has long since ceased to be a purely revenue producing measure. It is now an instrument to advance the socialistic ideas of those in power in Washington. It is one of the more subtle means being used to gain complete control and bring about, eventually, an authoritarian state. This would completely destroy our heritage and our freedom. One remedy is to put an absolute ceiling on the income tax. This can be accomplished only by repealing the present 16th Amendment and substituting for it one which limits federal income taxation to 25 per cent.

If all of us think this matter over, we can and will force Congress to draw up and pass a Constitutional amendment on the income tax, and then submit it to the States for ratification. Twenty-two state legislatures have already petitioned Congress to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of drafting such an amendment. Only ten more are needed to compel Congress to act one way or the other.

U. S. Government Bonds Sag in Free Market

Their recovery, however, may be expected after peak of armament program is past.

By Robert S. Byfield
Financial Editor

THE current stalemate in the speculative securities markets affords an opportunity to examine into the status of long term government bonds, the market price of which has declined rather sharply since early in March. In our opinion, any discussion of government bond prices would be incomplete without returning for a look at the conditions existing in 1947. The chart of that year shows steeply ascending curves for commodity prices. Wholesale prices started off a little above 141 in the B.L.S. Index and closed the year near 165. They had commenced 1946 a little under 110; so in two years' time they had risen about 45% which in any economy, no matter how strong, would create strain and a strong demand for credit. The Index averaged 121 in 1946, 152 in 1947 and 165 in 1948. Chief pacemakers in this inflationary trend were the farm products. Here prices were stimulated by the partial corn crop failure in August 1947 and the anticipatory buying at the commencement of the Marshall Plan. So rapidly did farm products jump that their peak of about 200 was reached only a few days after the close of 1947. Thereafter something like a collapse set in and the balance of 1948 showed a declining trend. Not until January of 1951 was the 200 mark again reached for farm products on the B.L.S. Wholesale Index.

This, then, is the immediate background of the famous 1947 Christmas present of the Federal Reserve open market committee. The peg was dropped all along the line. The eligible 2½s dove from 103¼ to 101, and the non-eligibles from 101 to 100¼ over night. Nevertheless, the 2½% rate was held inviolate, and, in fact, there was a subsequent recovery which carried these two issues back to 106 and 104 respectively at the end of 1949, about 2 years later.

The '46-'47 Period—Referring to the 1946-1947 period, it is important to remember that while commodity prices, particularly foods, were straining at the leash, industrial production remained almost constant. The Federal Reserve Index of Production, seasonally adjusted, showed a monthly average in 1946 of 170, in 1947 an average of 187 and in 1948 an average of 192. This is some gain, but it is not important. Coincidentally, the total loans and investments of the bank-

ing system did not head upward either. At the end of 1947 they were \$116 billions for all the commercial banks, and at the end of 1948 they had actually declined to \$114 billions. Nor did the money supply show much change. At the end of 1946 total deposits and currency stood at \$167 billions and rose only to \$172 billions at the end of 1947 where it remained also at the end of 1948.

'50-'51 A Different Story—In other words, the conditions of the economy reversed themselves quickly enough to permit a renewed rise in government bonds. Quite different is the history of 1950 and the first half of 1951. The Korean crisis, with all that it implied, was superimposed upon an improving business structure and the pressures were much stronger than in 1947. One of the principal factors in the early 1950 picture was the steeply mounting curve of total construction. In fact, the first five months of 1950 shows one of the most rapid increases in history so far as new housing starts were concerned. Total new construction in 1946 was at an average monthly rate of about \$1 billion, but this had risen to about \$1.8 billion per month in 1948. These were not figures to be taken lightly, but then 1950 came along with an average monthly rate of \$2.3 billions. What happened to the expansion of Federal Reserve credit in the seven months following Korea is now history and classical financial history at that. The increased amount of government bonds absorbed by the Federal Reserve system was brought to a halt in March by removal of the peg and the subsequent decline of quotations was a logical sequence.

The action was imperative to stop the inflationary process. The monetary authorities had become thoroughly frightened and rightly so. The inflation was man-made. They started it; they had to stop it. It is important to realize this point. It was executed with skill. About \$13 billions of 2½s were in effect, sterilized, and put into the investment 2½s. Accessibility to Federal Reserve Bank credit was made more difficult for commercial banks. The object was to stop inflation, not to raise interest rates.

What's Ahead?—While the preceding is history, it will help in gauging the

future to re-state what has happened in the last three years. Just now armament spending is proceeding at the rate of about \$25 billion per annum, but this is going to be stepped up to a \$50 or \$60 billion annual rate by next Winter. The great unknown in attempting to predict the rising trend of government spending is, of course, the question of whether or not a global war is coming. If it does not eventuate, a good guess might be that the peak of armament spending would be reached sometime in the first or second quarters of 1952. By that time we may expect a considerable amount of imbalance in our economy. Certain segments such as the automotive industries may be depressed. The durable goods industry will no doubt show a very spotty performance. Overall, inflationary influences should again be on the rise and a lack of durables should force consumer spending into the soft goods field. This trend will hold good until after the peak of armament spending has been reached and passed. If we knew when this peak would be reached, we would know the benchmark by which we can determine the direction from which there will be pressure on our economy.

A leveling out or a tapering off of the armament program will determine the direction also of the size of the Gross National Product. After we are over the top there will be a decrease in plant expansion, and probably a decrease in the demand for loans to carry inventories. This should bring about an actual decline in money rates from natural causes and cause long term bonds to rise. Generally at this point the deflationary pressures will be greater than for some years back. There is one factor which cannot be neglected. If we assume that the peak of armament spending will come before the 1952 election and the tapering off process which we have mentioned come before November of that year, certain acts influenced by political considerations may eventuate. It is only natural to suppose that there may be some rabbits pulled out of the hat for the purpose of stimulating the economy if it begins to flag at all. A loosening up in credit would favorably affect government bond prices as their stability or rise in price would be one of the first considerations of any administration in Washington, particularly if a business recession was feared.

There is always the question of how low government bonds may fall during the period of rising armament expenditures immediately facing us. No one can say for sure, but there are so many powers of action still retained by the Government under the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 which could be invoked that we do not have a great fear of a substantial decline from current levels. The period of stress for government bonds may be a year or at the most say 15 months. Eventually they will most likely return to par. They always have in the past.



Trinity Industrial District (upper center) as seen from across Dallas proper looking northwest.

Industrial Area in Dallas Enjoys Big Year

HAVING completed the biggest year in its meteoric history, the Trinity Industrial District in Dallas now has a property value of approximately \$27,500,000 which includes at least 155 buildings completed or under construction, 249 tracts of land and nearly ten miles of paved streets, it is revealed by its developers.

In 1950 the value of sales more than doubled any previous year. Fifty-five new buildings were constructed; 93 tracts sold.

Prime Location—Located within five minutes drive of downtown Dallas, the Trinity Industrial District was formally opened only four years ago. Although originally an area of swamps periodically flooded by the Trinity river, as far back as 1928 some far-sighted Dallas citizens saw in it an answer to Dallas' industrial future and laid plans to make that waste land valuable property. It took 18 years to pave the way, but in the four years that followed the opening of the District, their dreams were more than realized.

Since 1946—From September, 1946, to January, 1947, five tracts were sold and two buildings started. The value of such land and improvements was approximately one million dollars. During the

next year, 48 tracts were sold and 15 buildings constructed. Land value tripled. By January, 1950, some 156 tracts had been sold and 100 buildings started. Values had jumped to \$15,000,000.

During 1950, in addition to more than doubling the value by sales and construction, approximately one mile of storm sewer mains, two miles of sanitary sewer mains, two miles of water mains, two miles of gas lines and two miles of telephone and electric light and power lines were installed. Also a mile of reinforced concrete paving and some two miles of railroad tracks and spurs were constructed. Several tracts of land on re-sales sold at prices from double to treble the original prices in 1947 and 1948.

Variety of Businesses—Perhaps the most spectacular thing about this district is its wide variety of businesses—everything from awnings to zippers—beer, batteries, capinets, dinettes, harvesters, medical supplies and hundreds of others.

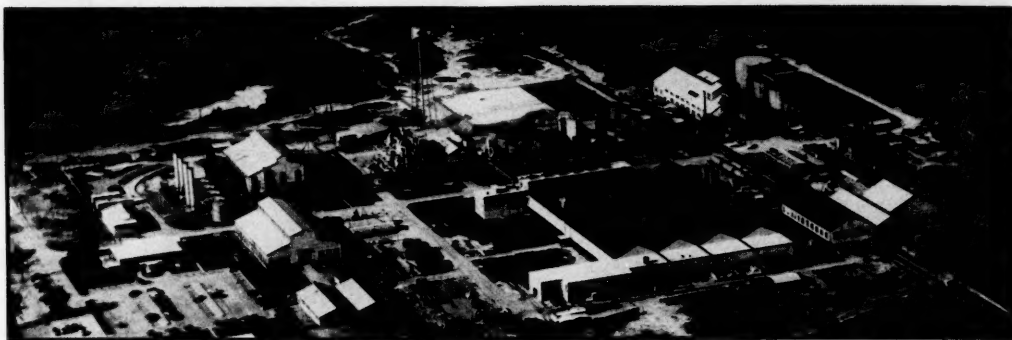
Among the larger firms to move into the District last year were: International Harvester Co.; American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.; Cohen Candy Co.; Wamix, Inc.; Capitol Records, Lima-Hamilton Corp.; Lee Tire and Rubber; Markham & Brown-Kearney Crume &

Co.; The Glidden Co.; Johns-Manville Sales Corp.; White Auto Stores; Capitol Distributors; U. S. Parcel Post Depot and Garage; Buda Engine and Equipment; The Kawneer Co.; Walker Manufacturing Co.; John K. Burch Co.; Weyth, Inc.; Maytag Southwestern Co.; Manhattan Shirt Co.; L. C. Roney Co.; Mueller Brass Co.; General Tire and Rubber Co.; board & Supply; Kleckkeffer Container; Spencer Chemical Co.; Kellogg Switch-D. C. Hall Transport, Inc.; Texas Bitulithic Co.; Puritan Compressed Gas.

Among some of the firms who are now building or have leased buildings under construction or who have purchased sites during the past year and expect to build are: Ford Motor Co.; A. Y. McDonald Mfg. Co.; Gates Rubber Co.; National Van Lines; Brown Express; Porter Burgess Co. (Motorola); Paramount Mfg. Co.; Falcon Mfg. Co.; Dallas Concrete; Weil Construction Co.; Merchants Fast Motor Freight; Roadway Express; Dallas Properties, Inc.; McFadden & Miller Construction; Underwood Corp.; Taylors, Inc.; L. M. Taylor & Co.; Pearl Beer Distributing Co.; Lindsley & Inge; C. H. Collier Co.; Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.

The rapid development of this project has attracted nation-wide attention and it has been used as a model for many industrial sections across the country.

CONSTRUCTION



Diamond Alkali Company is stepping up the productive capacity of its plant at Houston. Diamond's engineering department designed the new project and Brown and Root, Inc. is handling the construction.

First Half Awards Eclipse All Records

By S. A. Lauver
News Editor

SOUTHERN construction contracts for the first six months of 1951 are valued at \$3,347,118,000. This is not only the highest half-year figure on record but is larger than all twelve-month periods except two. Compared with the first six months of last year, the current figure is almost eighty-four per cent ahead.

Nineteen fifty-one's first six months have been one of the most active, if not the most active period in southern construction history. Industrial construction, including the atomic energy projects has reached the huge total of \$1,737,212,000. Public building rose to \$434,905,000; public engineering, to \$360,787,000.

The current \$3,347,118,000 total embraces, in addition to the industrial and public building and engineering totals, \$527,621,000 for private building and \$286,593,000 for highway and bridge construction. The one represents a drop of fourteen per cent; the other, a negligible decline of about two per cent.

Industrial construction, even without

the seven hundred million dollars reported as the expenditure for the two atomic and hydrogen bomb projects in South Carolina and Kentucky, ranked as the strongest factor in the six-month picture with its \$1,037,212,000 for mostly privately financed industrial projects.

The \$1,737,212,000 for all southern construction classed as industrial was more than six times the size of its 1950 counterpart. Without the government projects, the total value for industrial construction so far this year was more than three and one-half times the total in the same months of last year.

Private building, the first to be harassed by federal restrictions, shows the second largest total with \$527,621,000 for the six months, or about eleven per cent below the value registered in the similar period of last year.

Elements in the current six-month private building total are \$415,442,000 for residential work; \$42,288,000 for assembly buildings; \$36,248,000 for office structures and \$33,643,000 for commercial

buildings. All show declines from last year, except in the office category where there was a slight rise.

The \$434,905,000 for public building, when compared with the figure in the first half of 1950, represents a rise of about thirty-one per cent. Included in the current figure is \$219,448,000 for schools; the balance, for government buildings and hospitals. Value of school work is up twenty-nine per cent.

Heavy engineering construction in the first six months rose thirty-four per cent to \$360,787,000. Dams, drainage, earthwork and airports with a total of \$253,326,000 was an increase of more than one hundred per cent. Sewer and water work totaling \$81,248,000 was a thirty-seven per cent rise. Government electric work dropped drastically. The June value of contracts below the Mason and Dixon line was \$366,142,000, showing a slight increase over the \$363,115,000 for the preceding month which in turn had risen from the low point of the year — the \$316,368,000 for April. Other monthly figures this year are \$1,122,466,000 for January, \$641,867,000 for February and \$577,160,000 for March.

Included in the June total, in the order of value, were \$90,580,000 for public building; \$86,991,000 for private building; \$79,896,000 for heavy engineering construction; \$62,571,000 for highways and bridges and the \$46,104,000 for industrial construction. Public building, heavy engineering and road contract values are all up.

The increase in public building, as compared with the May level, was thirty-one per cent; with June of last year, approximately the same. The \$90,580,000 total embraces \$46,074,000 for school and \$44,506,000 for government buildings and hospitals.

Private building, second largest of the June totals, dropped 17 per cent from the May figure. Residential construction, as usual, constituted a large proportion

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	June, 1951 Contracts Awarded	June, 1951 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Six Months 1951	Contracts Awarded First Six Months 1950
Alabama	\$12,525,000	\$61,623,000	\$174,769,000	\$75,669,000
Arkansas	10,169,000	9,700,000	88,345,000	24,104,000
District of Columbia	456,000	7,565,000	16,225,000	16,683,000
Florida	28,132,000	28,448,000	214,223,000	175,281,000
Georgia	31,089,000	41,733,000	100,416,000	65,235,000
Kentucky	16,364,000	25,415,000	412,389,000	31,974,000
Louisiana	25,564,000	18,200,000	272,207,000	119,712,000
Maryland	26,979,000	29,107,000	244,435,000	153,729,000
Mississippi	17,562,000	12,506,000	163,090,000	47,815,000
Missouri	14,871,000	34,525,000	122,160,000	133,177,000
North Carolina	26,472,000	46,879,000	125,437,000	186,069,000
Oklahoma	2,010,000	14,783,000	36,696,000	50,145,000
South Carolina	8,144,000	15,046,000	445,809,000	68,873,000
Tennessee	20,765,000	38,757,000	115,879,000	83,676,000
Texas	88,920,000	101,079,000	672,627,000	373,530,000
Virginia	44,793,000	28,401,000	168,729,000	136,635,000
West Virginia	1,717,000	3,260,000	33,694,000	10,359,000
TOTAL	\$366,142,000	\$537,027,000	\$3,347,118,000	\$1,782,682,000

Latest addition to the skyline of Austin, Tex. is this 11-story office building of the International Life Insurance Co. now under construction by Rex Kitchens Construction Co.

CONSTRUCTION

of the private building value with \$68,230,000. Office buildings amounted to \$10,412,000; commercial buildings, \$4,251,000; assembly buildings, \$4,098,000.

Heavy engineering construction, valued at \$79,896,000 in June, represented an increase of sixteen per cent. Largest contributor was \$66,832,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports. Others were \$9,818,000 for sewer and water work and \$3,246,000 for government electric projects.

Highway construction showed a substantial gain in June. The \$62,571,000 was the largest monthly total for such work this year. It was nineteen per cent above the figure for such work in May.

The construction picture is being considerably complicated by regulations and restrictions, supplementary to the previously issued Order M-4 and its amendments which placed practically all construction under rigid government control.

Early in June the National Production Authority delegated its authority to act on applications under the M-4 order. Other federal agencies were named to process and approve applications. These and the type of work they will handle are:

Office of Education — schools and libraries;

Public Health Service—hospitals;

Federal Housing Administration (local offices)—F. H. A. multi-unit housing;

Housing and Home Finance Agency—non-F. H. A. multiple-unit housing, luxury housing costing over \$35,000, and college housing, the latter through regional H. H. F. A. offices;

Public Housing Administration (field offices)—public housing;

Department of Agriculture—food production, processing and distribution facilities and farm construction;

Rural Electrification Administration—rural electric projects;

Defense Power Administration—electric power;

Defense Minerals Administration—metals and minerals;

Defense Solid Fuels Administration—solid fuels;

Bureau of Public Roads—highways; Civil Aeronautics Administration—airports;

Office of Ship Construction—shipyards.

Other construction — industrial and commercial — will be processed through the National Production Authority. The Construction Controls Division at Washington is handling List A construction; field offices of N. P. A. will handle construction involving less than 50 tons of steel and costing less than \$1,000,000, under lists A, B and C; others through Washington offices.



SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

	June, 1951		Contracts	Contracts
	Contracts	Contracts	Awarded	Awarded
	Awarded	to be	First Six	First Six
		Awarded	Months	Months
			1951	1950
PRIVATE BUILDING				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal)	\$4,098,000	\$6,061,000	\$42,288,000	\$58,313,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages)	4,251,000	260,000	33,643,000	55,635,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings)	68,230,000	89,126,000	415,442,000	475,535,000
Office	10,412,000	2,807,000	36,248,000	28,811,000
	\$86,991,000	\$98,254,000	\$327,621,000	\$618,324,000
INDUSTRIAL				
	\$46,104,000	\$239,771,000	\$1,737,212,000	\$271,873,000
PUBLIC BUILDING				
City, County, State, Federal, and Hospitals	\$14,506,000	\$32,520,000	\$215,457,000	\$154,137,000
Schools	46,074,000	37,612,000	219,448,000	177,297,000
	\$60,580,000	\$70,132,000	\$434,905,000	\$331,434,000
ENGINEERING				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports	\$66,832,000	\$24,675,000	\$233,326,000	\$124,720,000
Federal, County, Municipal Electric	3,246,000	33,387,000	26,213,000	84,375,000
Sewers and Waterworks	9,818,000	11,020,000	81,248,000	59,207,000
	\$79,896,000	\$69,082,000	\$360,787,000	\$268,304,000
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES				
	\$62,571,000	\$39,788,000	\$286,593,000	\$292,797,000
TOTAL	\$366,142,000	\$537,027,000	\$3,347,118,000	\$1,782,682,000



The area bounded by the white lines in the photograph above is the 700 acre site optioned by General Electric for a giant new plant eight miles south of Louisville. The plant will eventually provide jobs for close to 16,000 people engaged in manufacturing G.E. appliances.

Grass Roots Renaissance in Kentucky

Kentuckians are welding their future with strength and determination that has grown out of the impatience with the economic negligence of the past.

By Lou Block

IN 1939, I first visited Kentucky. I was on a mission for an agency of the government concerned with investigating and stimulating small industry in rural areas. Like so many people from the North, I had a preconceived set of ideas as to what I would find in this land of fine whiskeys, fast horses and beautiful women. I knew very little about Kentucky's economic history except for the fragmentary information available in articles and stories by well-intentioned missionary crusaders determined to save the "backward" South. At the time of this visit, the nation was still coping with traces of the Great Depression and also watching with increasing trepidation the deepening crisis in Europe. In this agitated period, both at home and abroad, Kentucky as a sparsely industrialized state and with an economy mainly centered in agriculture, was not too different in its immediate problems from the adjacent states of Virginia, Tennessee and the South in general.

Initial Impressions—During this first visit, and again in 1940, I traveled extensively through Kentucky. Still suffering from the usual romantic misconceptions, which I must admit were shared

by many Kentuckians, I had no inkling of Kentucky's enormous industrial potentials. The somnolent charm of the Blue Grass, the incredible grace and hospitality of Kentuckians to a visitor, dulled my understanding of Kentucky's enormously significant geographic position and its command of our most vital inland waterways. Out of these visits, I developed a determination to return one day and make my home in this lovely Commonwealth. I wanted to do my work in Kentucky. Within the limitations of the assignment which had first brought me there, I also developed a great faith in the potentials for small industries and the skills of Kentucky workers.

The Awakening—At long last, after ten years, I finally realized my desire. In the Fall of 1950, I returned to Kentucky and from there to the Southern states to observe, photograph and comment on postwar industrial and economic change. On the completion of this work I took up residence in Louisville. Before very long I was aware of a stir and ferment and a pattern of change in no way reminiscent of the comparative inertia of 1940. I found Kentucky looking at itself with self-criticism remarkable for its

objectivity and frankness. There was a searching examination of its "last frontier" status to offer to the nation its energies, skills and incomparable resources. My interest and curiosity craved for answers. Where in all this upsurge of dynamic revolt against lethargy were the facts? As a newcomer and not being too well-informed on Kentucky's immediate past, my illusions were taking a beating. It was like finding an unexpected and very hot spice in food you thought was bland. I was not ideologically prepared for this new Kentucky.

Kentucky A & I Board Furnishes Some Facts—Through an editorial in the *Louisville Courier Journal* I had my first knowledge of the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. Located in the state's capitol, the Board is composed of a non-partisan, voluntary group appointed by forward looking Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby. There apparently, was a likely source for the facts. My initial visit to the Board was rewarding. I asked several questions and learned a lot. Among other things, I found, as is so often the case, that to understand the present you must know something of the past. The emphasis on Kentucky's industrial expansion prompted my first question.

"Why should a state so deeply involved in an agricultural economy be committed to a program for industrial development?"

Kentucky has never been solely agricultural. Its history is rich in a balanced

economy maintaining well-developed industries along with agriculture. Accidents of history and discovery made the maintenance of this dual economy a stormy problem. In 1810 Kentucky's economy supported 406,500 people. In addition to farming there was employment in 267 tanneries, 2,000 distilleries, 24,450 looms, 53 powder mills, 33 fulling (processing cloth) mills, 36 salt works, 6 paper mills, 38 rope walks, 13 cotton-bagging factories, 15 spinning machines, 3 forges and 4 iron furnaces.* In that same year, Kentucky stood fourth in the nation in the value of manufactured goods produced. In the following years these various Kentucky industries began to fall off and marked the beginning of a decline in industrial population throughout the South. The major centers for production of manufactured goods remained in the Northern states. It began the long era of Southern economy all bound up in cotton, tobacco, black-eyed peas and turpentine. Kentucky struggled on with coal, tobacco, corn, whiskey, wagons and hemp. It was a losing battle. The Civil War left its mark. The discovery of the Mesabi Range put the skids under a budding iron industry. The automobile industry blotted out the fabrication of horse drawn vehicles, and, to top it off, twenty years of prohibition blanketed the whiskey business. The effects of these blows and the resultant dislocation in the state's economy have persisted down the years.

In 1939, when I first visited Kentucky, the Federal Census of Manufacturers found this state ranked 25th among the 48 states in terms of value of manufactured goods, while it ranked 17th in terms of population count. In the swift urgencies of industrial mobilization during World War II, Kentucky was awarded only 4.5 per cent of war contracts placed in the South by government agencies. Although this represented some permanent gains during the war period, they were in no way comparable to gains elsewhere in the nation. Also, these gains barely touched the vast potentials of Kentucky's resources for economic advancement and expansion of a permanent nature. Generally involved in this situation was a loss of population, particularly in the most productive age groups.

My next question was, "What is being done about all this?"

Apparently a great deal is being done. As long ago as November, 1948, THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD devoted an entire issue to the program for action which has led to the accomplishments to date. It is now apparent Kentucky has made a number of decisions. The people in the state have found the backwardness of their economy intolerable. They are not retreating behind any shield of excuses in terms of the historic and other factors that caused this backwardness. They are probing deep into the anatomy of the Commonwealth, testing the bones and sinews and juices of human and natural

resources. Kentuckians are discovering Kentucky. In what is practically a surgical process, Kentucky is cutting loose from the past by doing all the things the past failed to do. The vantage point for viewing this process in all its ramifications is the program and work of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

The Board, in close cooperation with other public and private agencies, including the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, is spearheading a drive for active promotion of industrial growth in the Commonwealth sufficient to absorb its natural increase in population and to raise the standard of living for all. The 1,000 or more communities within the state are getting facts about their unexploited resources and potential development; facts which local initiative can use effectively to attract new industry or to encourage expansion of existing industry.

Today, in 1951, vast changes are being made in the industrial pattern of the nation. In the rapidly changing world it is no longer economically sound nor practical to maintain industrial concentration in a few already overgrown areas of the North and East. Among the many well-known reasons for a decentralization of industry, there are the further advantages of moving operations closer to (a) the source of raw materials, (b) labor force and (c) closer to consumer markets. It is interesting to note that as industry moves closer to its markets, it is also increasing purchasing power. Here is the great challenge to Kentucky. Situated almost at the very center of the nation's population, highly favored with a complex of rail, highway and waterway transportation facilities, a vast and growing distribution of power, and with abundant human, physical and natural resources, the state stands ready to participate fully in the industrial life of the country.

Kentucky is meeting the challenge. It is leaving nothing undone to provide any essential information an industry may require in a contemplated move to the state. The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board is bringing topographic maps and geologic surveys up to date, and it is locating and photographing practical industrial sites. It is conducting the first statewide water resources investigations. Also, the Board has quadrupled the scope of investigations to determine the commercial value of Kentucky's native minerals.

I was permitted one more question. "How does it all add up today?"

The ferment and activity in the industrial picture both nationally and in Kentucky represent more than a temporary prosperity. Despite the acceleration of world events and their influence on the pace of industrial expansion there is a permanent character in the movement of industry South and West. According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the total assessed valuation of the entire state of Kentucky, in 1937, was 2.40 billion dollars.* In the first three and one-

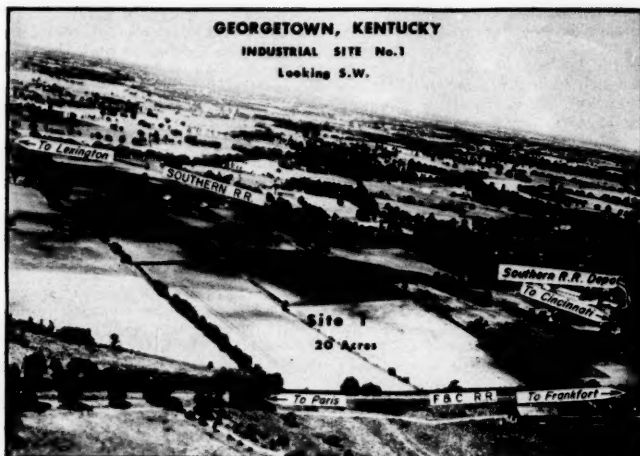
half months of 1951, the value of new industry which has moved into Kentucky or which has announced probable location in the state, approximates one billion dollars in capital outlay alone. This is more than a war boom! This is an upheaval and relocation of industry created by industry's own phenomenal growth and the recognition of all the factors contained in the timeliness of decentralization. There is high drama in this industrial revolution. What has happened in the brief space of a few months might have taken years. Its full impact cannot be measured solely in monetary statistics. Consider the obvious changes in a way of life! Think what the future assures in education, health and civic improvements in housing, highways, streets, etc.

By contrast to the industries of the last century, Kentucky's industries today are as modern as the A bomb or miracle drugs. They range from steel to be made in Owensboro to nationally known tailored women's suits in Glasgow. Their diversity extends to calcium carbide to be produced at Calvert City, to pharmaceutical products at Greenville and to rubber products for the military at Berea. This new industrial structure moving into Kentucky is building for the future as well as to meet the exigencies of today. The plant that will make turbo-jet engines now will eventually manufacture household appliances; acetylene for the construction of planes and tanks will be available for the production of peacetime goods; aircraft wings may give way to washing machines; glass for radar tubes will be the glass for ordinary light bulbs and carburetors for aircraft will reappear in family cars.

So Far This Year—Expansions! A summary of what has happened since the first of the year was more revealing than anything else I learned, in trying to understand the new Kentucky. What greater evidence of faith in its own future could Kentucky industry display than what is happening in a broad program for expansion? The L. & N. Railroad opened a new \$1,000,000 yard near Hazard, in April of this year, capable of handling 810 freight cars. This was necessitated by recent branch line construction in the big bituminous area of the Hazard coal field. In Kentucky's western coal field, the Kentucky Western Coal Company recently opened a new mine employing 300 men and producing 1,000,000 tons a year. The General Electric Company's Electronic Division at Owensboro is expanding its facilities at a reported cost of \$2,000,000 and anticipates an employment of 500 more people. The proposed Atomic Energy Commission's new plant near Paducah will cost \$550,000,000 and will employ 10,000 to 12,000 construction workers. When in operation it is expected to employ 2,000 to 3,000 workers. Associated with A.E.C. will be two steam electric plants constructed primarily to supply 850,000 KW required for operations. Both plants, one con-

* Kentucky: Designs for Her Future, edited by Howard W. Beers, p. 132.

* The Revolt of the South and West, by A. G. Mezerik, p. 16.



A significant service of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board is the location of practical industrial sites through aerial photography.

struced by TV and the other by Electric Energy, Inc., will cost an estimated \$185,000,000. A recent announcement in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* concerns a plan by the Louisville Gas & Electric Company for a new steam generating plant near Louisville to cost approximately \$90,000,000. A \$9,000,000 expansion program is already under way at the Company's Paddy Run Plant. Another recent announcement concerns a brick making plant at Irvine-Ravenna in East Kentucky which plans to use the fine clays available in that area.

Kentucky Business reports the Calvert City plant of the Pennsylvania Salt Mining Company increasing by 33% its production capacity for hydrofluoric acid, made from fluorspar mined in Western Kentucky. Kentucky Utilities Company has launched a new three-year \$45,691,000 expansion program which will add a billion kilowatt hours a year to the state's power supply. Addition of a 75,000 KW turbo-generator at the Tyrone Generating Station in 1952 and a unit of like size at the Green River Generating Station in 1953 will double the size of each of these two K.U. plants. A new 35,000 KW generator being installed at the Pineville Plant is expected to begin operation in July.

New Industries—In addition to this partially listed program for expansion there is the encouraging picture of industries that have located in Kentucky since the first of the year.

On January 31, the Parker Appliance Company at Berea announced construction of a \$550,000 rubber molding plant to employ 150 to 200 people. The Elgo Shutter Company at Owensboro is planning a \$300,000 plant to employ an estimated 150 persons. On March 15, the Corning Glass Works of Corning, New York, announced the construction of a \$7,000,000 plant at Danville. Ground for this plant was broken on March 19. Products will be bulbs and tubing for

electric lights with employment for approximately 550 people. On March 21, the Baxter Laboratories of Morton Grove, Illinois, announced the selection of Greenville as a site for a new plant. Pharmaceutical products for national market will be produced, and it is planned to eventually employ 400 to 450 people. Bardstown Manufacturing Company announces its operations to begin manufacture of a branch plant of Printz-Biederman of Cleveland in a new \$150,000 building nearing completion at Bardstown with approximately \$50,000 to \$75,000 of new manufacturing equipment, to employ between 125 and 150 people in the production of nationally known garments.

On March 30, the Air Reduction Company of New York announced the purchase of 1,000 shares of land near Calvert City for a \$10,000,000 plant to be operated by their National Carbide Division. On April 6, the Green River Steel Corporation broke ground at Owensboro for the construction of a \$10,000,000 plant which will employ an estimated 1,000 men initially and as many as 3,000 when in full production.

Beyond these industries which have announced their intention of moving into the State of Kentucky, the General Electric Company, in an announcement in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* on May 19, 1951, has selected a site near Louisville for a multi-million dollar plant. It is estimated that from 700 to 1000 acres will be involved in this project with an initial outlay for plant facilities and one factory unit of about \$14,000,000. The ultimate cost with further expansion to five factory units will be many times that figure. It is interesting to note that the General Electric Company will be the largest industrial employer in Kentucky's history. Within three to six years the plant will employ from 16,000 to 20,000 workers at this plant which is to be known as "Appliance Park." Previous re-

ports which appeared in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* indicate that eventually a total investment as high as \$350,000,000 may be involved in General Electric's long range objectives for this development.

Trends—Beyond the diversity and permanence of these new industries there is an increasingly obvious trend for subsidiary industry linked to other forms of industrial output. For example, executives of an automobile parts manufacturing firm, in discussing a tentative move to Kentucky with Mr. George W. Hubley, Jr., Executive Director of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, expressed a belief that the manufacturers of automobiles would eventually follow the industrial path South and West. Such subsidiary industries, in Kentucky's future, will share with Kentucky the permanent position in the new structure of American industrial output.

Planning—Mindful of the increasing need for reserves of raw materials, labor and markets close to the point of manufacture, the Board is also aware of such potentials for industrial expansion as are contained in Kentucky's vast mineral resources. It is not unpredictable that synthetic liquid fuels will be processed from Kentucky coal in Kentucky. There will be pharmaceutical products from Kentucky's minerals, water and labor. Kentucky, freshly conscious of its strength and resources believes it can welcome and nourish many of the new industries in synthetics. New technology, it is reported to the Board, can extract iron from the low-grade ores found in deposits along the rivers from northeast Alabama to southwest Kentucky. Kentucky believes in its future. Believes in it enough to envision Kentucky's full participation in what may one day be the Ruhr of America!

This has been heady stuff for a newcomer but it is all real. To find a town or community changed after ten years is not remarkable nowadays. Finding people so utterly changed is something else. In my earlier visit there was no evidence of any organized public or private group of citizens applying themselves to the problems of Kentucky. Today there is the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and its program affecting all phases of economic advancement in the state. What the long range effects will be in everyday life in Kentucky can hardly be summed up. Tearing aside the misty veil of a magnificent but outmoded traditional way of life, and stepping into 1951 is not only a breathtaking experience for Kentuckians, it is also important for what it adds to the industrial and economic assets of the nation. Kentuckians are welding their future with strength and a determination that has grown out of their impatience with the economic negligence of the past. What they will have they will have earned. Higher standards in their communities, in health, education and recreation, not via increased taxation or Federal subsidy but through a broader economic base and the employment of all their resources.

Textile Industry Has Good 1st Half, Considers 3rd Quarter Problems

By J. A. Daly

THE American textile industry, deeply troubled yet confident, is entering the 1951 third quarter amidst assorted problems directly related to the defense against Communism.

Unsettled Conditions—at home and abroad—Throughout the months of May and June the industry was involved in highly disturbing experiences with shrinking demand, unsettled prices, and high inventories along trade channels. These experiences accentuated the industry's consciousness of its responsibilities to the national economy and of profit margins.

Elsewhere over the world, non-Communist nations' textile industries also were confronted with difficult situations. Cotton prices fell heavily in foreign producer countries.

In England, scarcity of raw cotton resulted primarily from a short supply and export restrictions in the United States. Japanese mills, often competitors of American and English mills, were inundated by cancellations of their domestic and export orders. These cancellations brought wide declines in Japan's cotton, rayon and silk textile prices.

In the United States, 1950 growth cotton was quoted lately as much as seven cents per pound above the quotation of 37½ cents per pound for the new crop October cotton futures. Practically every American interest concerned with cotton was "running from inventories," and other divisions of domestic textiles were caught in the economic eddies.

The prospective 16,000,000 bale 1951 American crop, almost half of the estimated world production, seemed to assure next Fall an abrupt end to the seldom equalled 1950-51 shortage.

Early this year, the cotton supply problem resulted in the Washington Government, for the first time in history, imposing restrictions upon cotton exports and domestic cotton pricing. However, as this year's second quarter approached its end, the raw cotton ceiling price (45¢ cents per pound in the Carolina mill area) had become of little consequence as regards the next crop.

Washington authorities in June forecast liberalization of cotton exports under the Marshall Plan and in private trade. The domestic textile markets were practically stalemated and prices were unannounced. The industry turned its attention in part to the July vacation period, mostly extending over one work-week.

Yet, textile economists in Government and private services were estimating that another boom was "just around the corner" for American textiles, to be strongly influenced by buying for the nation's armed forces.

Effect of Korean War—Outbreak of war in Korea last year halted another severe slump for American textiles. A few weeks later the industry entered a

boom that carried fast and far until attaining its peak last March. Domestic cotton consumption in March averaged 45,583 bales per working day, around record levels. This rate declined to 39,000 bales daily in April and early May, due to strikes in 50 Southern mills. The estimated June rate rebounded to near 45,000 bales—and highly placed textile economists insisted that textile inventories were "exaggerated."

These rates supported estimates that domestic consumption for the crop year to end with July will approximate 10,760,000 bales. This total exceeds that for any other years except 1941-42 and 1942-43, in the World War II super-boom.

Nevertheless, the industry was reporting new orders for June down to only 25 per cent of normal and high-level shipments were reducing backlogs.

Now, as the industry approaches its mid-year vacation shutdown amidst these economic uncertainties, the outlook is brightened by an Agriculture Department forecast that near-record domestic cotton consumption should prevail during the 1951-52 crop year.

Federal authorities also estimated that American military buying, especially of heavy textiles, in the next crop year will offset fully any decline in cotton use due to possibly decreased civilian demand.

That estimate is of prime importance to the nation's economy. It immediately concerns the American mills' 800,000 employees, as well as the managements and stockholders. These workers now are paid record wage rates averaging around \$46 per 5½-day week.

Financial Condition of the Industry—Incidentally, the holders of textile company common stocks evidently are looking with confidence into the mills' admittedly beclouded future. Buying of these shares through the past two months has been selective and moderate in volume. However, analyses of the bids quoted by securities dealers showed that declines were narrow and small in number while a few favored issues advanced broadly.

Furthermore, the industry, financially stronger than ever before, continues to pour millions into modernization of cotton mills in the South. Many additional millions are being invested in new Southern plants for diversification of production. This construction trend particularly involves synthetic yarn products, but production of wool goods and fabrics requiring plastics is expanding encouragingly.

Industry statisticians reported that nine announcements of major new construction projects in the past two months provided for expenditures totaling \$50,000,000, with South Carolina acquiring four large, diversified plants.

Economists currently are analyzing this industry's long-term future as favor-

able. This estimate applies both to profitable mill operations and to expansion of domestic markets incident to living standards and population increases. The textile export trade, however, is confronted with difficulties inherent in the world's swirling financial and tariff affairs. The home textile trade, though, appears assured of strong stimulation during at least several more years from military requirements.

Effect of Foreign Operations—In other major textile producing nations, which are large markets for American cotton, prospects are improved by better supplies for the new crop year and lower prices. For instance, Brazilian cotton lately was selling at a premium of only seven cents per pound over the basic American price, compared with a premium of 30 cents three months ago. This trend particularly favors friendly European nations which have been recipients of liberal cotton purchase fund allocations from the Economic Co-Operation Administration.

However, the American industry derives little long term satisfaction from resurgence in foreign textile operations. Domestic mill managements realize that the home market may move some time from the present economic plateau into another period of over-production, under-consumption, or curtailed operations.

Of National Concern—This industry's progress is living down its "boom or bust" tradition that has been emphasized frequently over recent years. Nevertheless, in time, the problem of world trade competition, now of limited concern, may revive and highlight anew the serious export disadvantages for high-cost American textiles.

Not only the textile mills but the South's cotton farmers and various other trade interests are caught inextricably in this complex situation. The South's cotton growers were under acreage restrictions last year when combined boll weevil and weather damage caused unprecedented economic loss around \$750,000,000. The yield was approximately 9,500,000 bales from 18,000,000 acres.

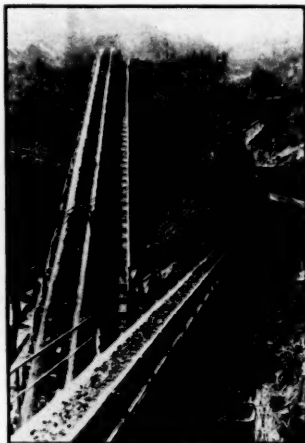
This year the Government is urging the planting of 28,000,000 acres and wants a crop of 16,000,000 bales. This near record yield is needed, particularly because the Government lacks now the 6,000,000 bales it held in price support pools which supplemented the short 1951 crop.

In the event a crisis should depress American cotton prices, the prospective 32-cent per pound parity support price will become an important factor in textile economics. Also, the ECA is expected to have funds to finance a large part of the Government estimated 5,000,000 or more bales of new crop exports that would cushion any improbable break in American cotton-textile price structures.

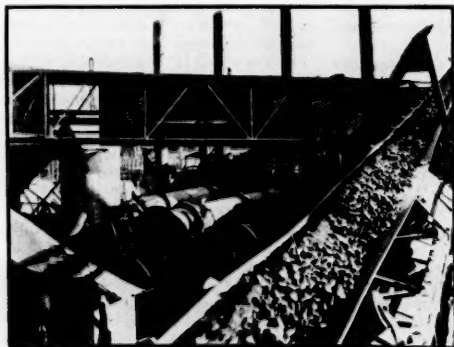
However, the industry presently appears only moderately concerned about possibilities of market constriction. On the contrary, spokesmen for industry associations lately have emphasized that their real fears are aroused by inflationary prospects, tax increases, labor-management problems, and shrinking profit margins.



1 Raw material—Shaly-slate is blasted from the quarry, and then crushed.



2 From the primary crusher the slate goes to the screener for sizing.



3 Screened to proper size, the slate is conveyed to stockpiles. Another belt carries it from there to the kilns.

Virginia Firm Finds Ready Markets For Lightweight Aggregate Products

Solite, a controlled lightweight aggregate, quarried and manufactured in Virginia by the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation is being widely used in lightweight concrete and masonry units.

THE Congress of the United States meets in a building with a new concrete roof.

This little known fact may be a surprise to the average citizen and may even invite inquiries from some construction people.

So heavy is ordinary concrete—made with the natural aggregates of gravel and sand—that no building could be constructed with such a roof without extensive and expensive steel under-structures. Few, if any, buildings, however important, could afford such a roof.

Yet concrete makes an excellent roof—very tight and long lasting. How then, one may ask, was concrete used for the roof of the Nation's Capitol?

The answer is that this new roof, erected recently as a part of the Capitol's reconstruction program, was made of Solite lightweight structural concrete. This raises the question: What is Solite?

Solite is a controlled, lightweight aggregate, quarried and manufactured in Virginia. It is not a by-product. As an aggregate, it is used in the place of the more familiar aggregates—gravel and sand—when lightweight concrete or masonry units are made.

Solite lightweight aggregate is attracting the attention of architects, engineers and contractors because it is light in weight, yet durable and strong and also because economies in construction are obtained when it is used without losing other values; in fact, new and important values are added.

Background—Before presenting the tested qualities of this product and ex-

amples of some of its many uses, let us tell you the fascinating story of Solite—how it is quarried and manufactured.

The story begins about five years ago when officials of the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation, of Richmond, Virginia, an affiliate of the older Southern Materials, Inc., set out to find the best location in a four-state area for obtaining shaly-slate, the weathered or near-the-surface section of slate deposits.

After 18 months of investigation of 46 locations in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and Tennessee, a location in Buckingham County, Virginia, near Breemo Bluff, about 60 miles from Richmond, was found to have the most satisfactory deposit of shaly-slate. The research included chemical analyses, complete processing physical tests and production of building units. Various types of shale, slate and clay were covered in the inquiry.

The Buckingham County site contains about 190 acres of a strip about one mile wide, which is being worked on a face 300 feet in width. The corporation began quarrying operations about four years ago and at the same time erected a manufacturing plant at the quarry to effect speed and economy in production. This was the first plant of its kind to be constructed south of Cleveland and east of Buffalo, the corporation's officials stated.

Manufacturing Process—The plant employs about 40 persons and operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The shaly-slate material is blasted by dynamite near the surface of the hilly terrain and is then run through primary and sec-



4 In the kilns the slate is fired at 2500 °F until masses of millions of tiny cells are formed. This gives Solite its lightness.

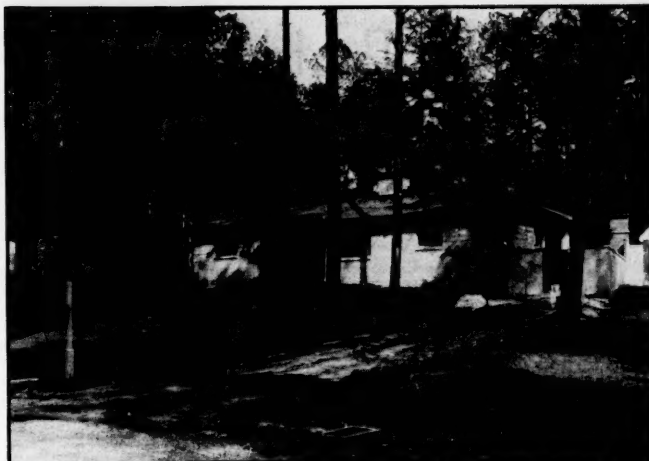
ondary crushers until it reaches the desired size. It is then placed in constantly revolving kilns fired to a temperature of 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit.

The raw material is thus expansively burned until it forms masses made up of millions of tiny cells with vitrified partitions. The resulting masses are allowed to cool normally, thereby producing a thoroughly annealed product without quenching. The cellular masses are crushed and screened to size. This is the finished Solite lightweight aggregate—ready to be hauled away in rail cars for use in making lightweight concrete and masonry units.

Uses—Masonry Units—Solite masonry units have eight properties. They are: strong and durable, light and easy to handle, leave no rust spots or stains, are of uniform color and surface, are fire resistant, will hold nails without chipping, absorb sound and noise and provide insulation from heat.

Solite masonry units are used for the exterior and interior walls of homes of many sizes and for the finest and most economical of business and industrial structures of many kinds and sizes. Here are some examples: All interior walls and partitions of the new Park and Shop Garage, Richmond; interior walls of the new Union Envelope Company plant, Richmond; interior walls of the new Seventh Street Christian Church and the new Westminster Presbyterian Church, Richmond; interior walls of the new St. Paul's Catholic Church, Richmond, and interior and exterior walls of rectory adjoining that church; interior walls of coliseum, North Carolina State College, Raleigh; interior walls of the Beaumont Industrial School, at Beaumont, Virginia, and many more, too numerous to mention here, in Virginia, North and South Carolina, District of Columbia and West Virginia.

Structural Concrete—Solite lightweight, aggregate is also used in making structural concrete. Because of its light weight, inertness and superior strength, Solite is ideal for use in structural concrete where reduction of the dead load, insulation and refractory concrete are of



Solite masonry units are being used for the interior and exterior walls of homes and other structures of various sizes. These units were used in the construction of this home in Richmond.

primary importance. Solite concrete is especially adaptable for increasing the number of floors in a building and increasing the size of floor panels. It permits a decrease in the cost of supporting trusses, columns, footings and other substructure. Solite concrete is chemically inert and does not have properties that contribute to disintegration of reinforcing steel or conduits within the mass. This gives assurances of greater durability of a Solite concrete structure.

Solite lightweight structural concrete was also used in the construction of the new Park and Shop Garage, Richmond; in fact all concrete used in that structure was Solite concrete. Other recent uses include, besides the new roof of the Nation's Capitol, the deck of the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge, now under construction, crossing the bay from Annapolis to Stevensville, Maryland; mass housing project at Norfolk; floors of the King's Daughters' Hospital, Staunton, Virginia, and many other projects in several states.



Solite lightweight structural concrete was used on the new roof of the Nation's capitol.



5 Red hot, the resulting masses roll out of the kilns into stockpiles for the first step in the cooling process.



6 The finished product loaded and ready for shipment to various points in the East.

Dollars On The Hoof—

A Southern Income Raising Potentiality

By Caldwell R. Walker

SOUTHERN supremacy is unchallenged in growth of cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, sorghums and cowpeas. The region also ranks with the best of them in production of truck crops, fruits, and nuts. But there is some lacking element that leaves the South trailing the national average when agricultural income is added up and divided among those participating in its accumulation.

One-crop Concentration—A possible, even probable, reason may lie in the one-crop nature of the bulk of Southern farming. The cotton planter grows little more than just cotton. The same goes for the tobacco grower, the rice grower, and most other Southern farmers. This largely is made necessary by the seasonal requirements of Southern crops. Most of these crops require such length of time for maturity, that two-crop production in one year is practically out of the question.

Thus, Southern farmers produce vigorously during spring, summer and early autumn months, only to find themselves out on the limb of idleness throughout the late fall and winter months. This lapse is entirely sufficient to cover the gap that exists between final National and Southern farm incomes.

It must be admitted that there is one field of agriculture for which Southern climate is not fully fitted. Small grains do not flourish as profusely in the South as in other agricultural areas. And it so happens that the highest average farm incomes are derived in the sections that do produce such products, some of which flourish in winter as well or better than in other seasons. In the time that intervenes between the harvesting and replanting of these crops, other crops can be planted and harvested, making of the procedure a year-around process.

It is scarcely conceivable that under presently known agricultural technique, the South can hope to better its position with respect to small grains. Along with the many favors allotted the Region by Mother Nature, this is one compensating disadvantage that must be accepted at face value.

Importance of Livestock—At the same time, small grain production is not the only means by which leading agricultural regions maintain their advanced position. Probably even more important as a year-around enterprise is the raising of livestock. It is significant also that the states and regions that lead in agricultural income are also leaders in livestock production.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the South is as well equipped as any other area for livestock enterprise. Where the Region may, and does, lag in small grain production, it is at the same time a heavy producer of corn, grain sorghums, and hay, which together provide all the balance needed for raising and fattening livestock.

That this is true is fully proved by the rapid strides made in livestock production by those states and communities that have gotten behind the enterprise vigorously. Furthermore, it should be noted that the incomes of these particular states and communities have been improved materially as a result.

But even in the most meritorious instances to be found in the South, full realization of stockraising potentiality has not yet been achieved. This is for the reason that Southern stockraisers still seem to be content to live, as it were, on the lean of the land, leaving the fat for others.

What the Southern farmer actually does in stockraising is the same thing Southern industrialists do in manufacturing. He does most of the work toward producing a finished product, but leaves the finishing touches with their higher rate of profit for the benefit of others. This is particularly true in the case of beef cattle, but applies to a large degree in the production of all meat animals.

Here's the Real Profit—To satisfy pampered modern appetites, preparation of beef, as every farmer and meat dealer knows, is not the simple matter most meat eaters would assume it to be.

Breeding and raising to adult proportions require the greater amount of time. Thereafter the animals go to points known as feeder centers where they are fattened for market.

What most Southern farmers do is rear the animals to the 400-900-pound stage, and then ship them away to feeder centers where the main element of profit is made by increasing weight to the 900-1,500-pound stage in the space of a few weeks or months.

Then, to his own sad loss, if the originating farmer wishes to sink his teeth into a juicy steak, he goes into his food market and pays out, not only for meat, but also for freight to and from the fattening center.

There are very few such centers in the South. Yet as already noted, the Region possesses all the requirements for the fattening procedure.

Corn provides the nourishment most suitable for fattening lean cattle. Grain

sorghums are equally efficacious. Hay supplies roughage and additional bulk. These alone are ideally sufficient for the fattening purpose.

As a byproduct of the enterprise, manure is produced which can be returned to the soil in the form of fertilizer. Most beef fattening centers have grown into communities highly envied for their prosperity.

An Example—Such a center is the one at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, concerning which the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia recently published a commendatory description, the commendation indirectly thrusting an unconscious jibe in the direction of certain Southern states. The article, titled "The Lancaster Livestock Market," in part states:

"In 1950 approximately \$75 million worth of livestock was traded on the Lancaster market. This represented about a quarter-million head of cattle, 65,000 calves, over 100,000 hogs, and 25,000 sheep . . .

"The Lancaster livestock market grew right out of the corn fields that surround it . . .

"Last year, railway shipments of cattle into the Lancaster livestock market came from 37 states and from Canada. In the days when cattle traveled exclusively by rail, most of the Lancaster receipts originated in the Great Plains and range country. . . . In recent years the Lancaster market has been getting more of its stocker and feeder cattle from the South. Trucks now bring in large quantities of feeder cattle from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Last year, almost 80 per cent arrived in this manner."

What this article says about the forementioned states is unquestionably true of the other states of the South, with the single deviation being that some other center than Lancaster serves as the receiving, fattening and profit-making agency.

The Southern Picture—Referring to the 1951 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*, Southern farmers currently have some \$5.3 billion invested in livestock. This is 30 per cent of the Nation's total of \$17.5 billion. A commendable quota. But at the same time, when it comes to marketing, this same investment brings to the South only \$3.8 billion, against the National total of \$15.6 billion. In this instance the South's quota is only 24 per cent. This percentage lapse between investment and sales can be interpreted in but one way—loss of profit.

The Opportunity is Here—In the above mentioned article by the Philadelphia Reserve Bank it is pointed out significantly that cattle fattening requires money. But the article goes on to state that here is where the banks come into the picture to cooperate with enterprise.

Pennsylvania banks are no more willing than Southern banks to sponsor income producing enterprise. There is opportunity here for any, or many, Southern farmer or farmers to spread endeavor out over a full year's span, and thereby to increase income to a very appreciable extent.

Water for Thirsty West Texans

Rugged determination makes "impossible dream" come true.

OUT here on the South Plains of Texas, where water is more scarce than oil and the will and determination to build an empire throbs in the breasts of the citizens of three cities, there is coming into being within the next few months an "impossible dream" of plenty of water to support a vast civic and industrial development and expansion for Odessa, Big Spring and Snyder, Texas.

The CRMWD—The Colorado River Municipal Water District was born June 20, 1946 at the conclusion of remarks before a representative group of citizens of West Texas, by John D. McCall, water-district attorney of Dallas, Texas. Mr. McCall outlined a plan which finally has culminated in the building of a dam on the Colorado River; the building of some 105 miles of pipe line; pump stations and storage tanks, the entire project will cost \$11,750,000, and will supply an abundance of domestic water to Odessa, Big Spring and Snyder, Texas.

At first the Colorado River Municipal Water District included five cities along the T & P Railroad from Colorado City to Odessa. During the first years of it's life the path was stormy for CRMWD and several things happened to whittle-down the cities that will participate finally to two, Odessa and Big Spring. Snyder joined the District in the first few months of 1951.

Leadership—It was said of the project that it was an "impossible dream" and without the dogged determination and efforts over the years of such men as R. T. Piner, CRMWD President, of Big Spring; Charles Perry, Vice-President, of Odessa; J. B. Thomas, President of Texas Electric Service Company, Fort Worth whose motivating influence and initial expenditure of funds made possible the execution of the project, and friends of Odessa and Big Spring throughout the state who gave fully of their time and money, it might have become just an "impossible dream." However, out on the Colorado River about 16 miles Southwest of Snyder, Texas there is ample evidence that the impossible is rapidly becoming reality. There the CRMWD is constructing a dam 14,500 ft. in length and 108 ft. in height to impound 204,000 acre feet (66 billion gallons) of potable water. The lake thus created will be approximately 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide, the drainage area is 960 square miles.

Private, Capital Only—The Colorado River Municipal Water District project is unusual and unique, during these times of government financing, in that it is being financed entirely from private capital based on revenue bonds, as opposed to Federal Financing and since the government financing depended on Congress the time for start and completion was indeterminate; a great saving in completion time as against government build-

ing time is assured due to the absence of bureaucratic control; great saving in final cost, the Federal estimate of cost far in excess of amount contracted for; When the bonds are retired the project will be home-owned with no strings attached.



Ground Breaking—I. to r. R. A. Schooling, District Director, J. B. Thomas, J. L. Rhoades, District Director.

Physical Features—These men of vision realistically provided the CRMWD with an "Ace-in-the-hole" to carry the load during drouth periods and during the time the dam is being built and the lake is filling. The District has leased and will operate a sub-surface well-field in Martin County which is expected to produce 10,000,000 gallons of water per day.



Ground breaking day at the dam site, showing cut-off trench under the future dam.

Water from this field will be available about December 1, 1951, with surface water from the lake being turned into the pipe lines about January 1, 1953. When water from the lake is available the well-field in Martin County will be used to supplement that supply during peak water consumption periods.

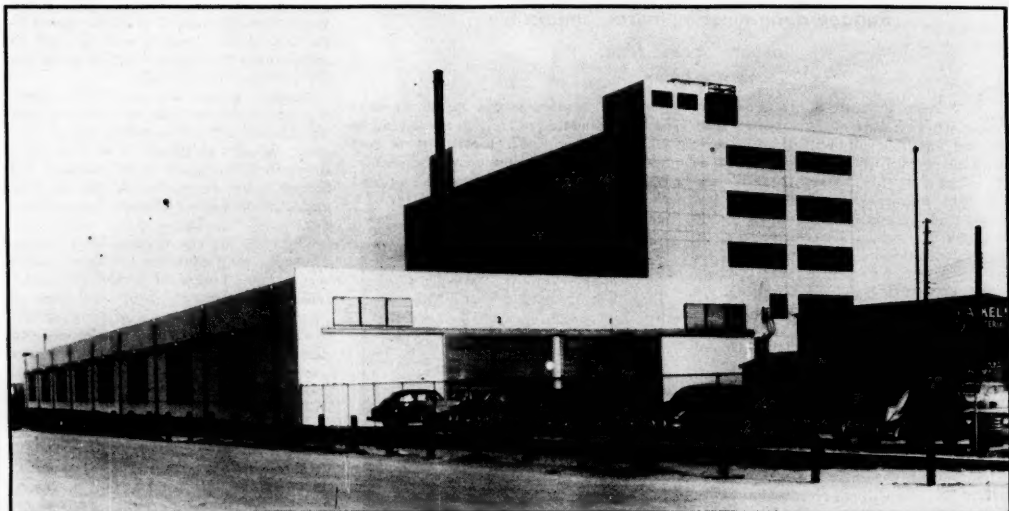
Another unique feature of this project is that the Water District is so big that it will take 105 miles of pipeline to connect it's extreme points. A 33 inch pipeline will bring water to Odessa and Big Spring from the well-field and the lake and a 21 inch line from the lake to Snyder.

The pipe for the various lines is also unusual, being concrete and steel "sandwich" pipe. The steel cylinder is lined with spun concrete then the pipe is bound by a steel ribbon and finally a coat of concrete is applied to the outside to finish the pipe. E. V. Spence, water district manager said the concrete lining and outside coating will eliminate corrosion.

Promise For Future—With the assurance of an abundant supply of water, CRMWD member cities expect industrial development will follow. This is borne out by the fact that many firms from the Industrial East and North have sent their representatives into Odessa recently to look over the potentiality of Odessa in the light of their requirements. We have found that an assured water supply is paramount in their thinking.

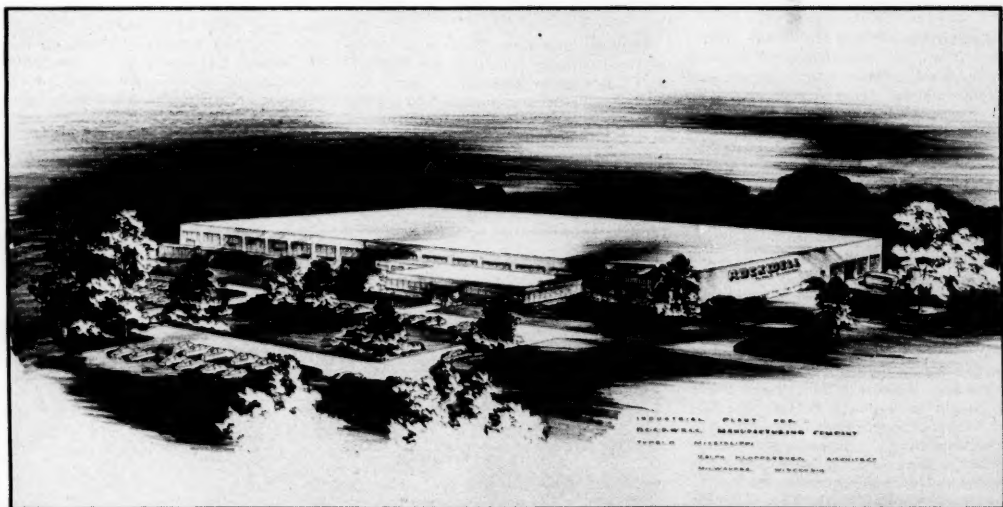
Odessa and the other members of CRMWD have an abundance of things that make cities grow. Odessa being the Oil Field Supply Center of the Permian Basin Area, servicing 25,000 or more producing oil wells which produce in excess of 1¼ million barrels of crude oil per day. Odessa has plenty of fuel available, both gas and oil; plenty of room for expansion; an intelligent, dependable labor supply; a favorable tax structure, both city and county; a healthful semi-arid climate; a metropolitan minded citizenry; beautiful homes, and recreation facilities unequaled in the Permian Basin.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



IN TEXAS

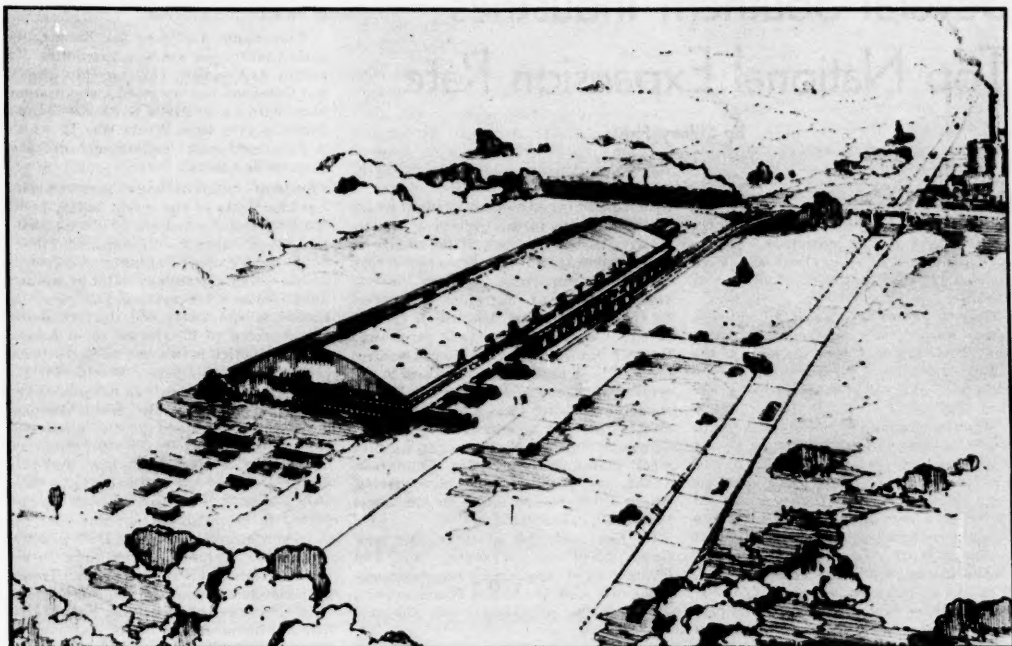
Thomas J. Lipton, Incorporated recently opened this new million dollar tea processing plant in Galveston. These facilities are located at 19th Street and Avenue A. The new plant will take care of Lipton's expanding Southwestern market.



IN MISSISSIPPI

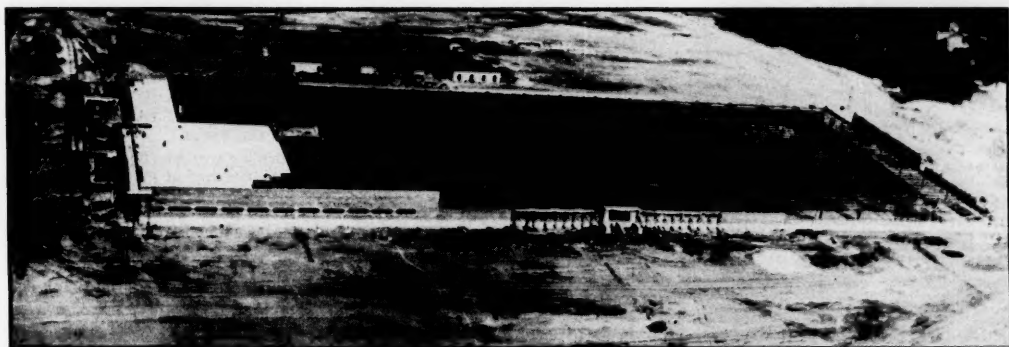
Rockwell Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., is building this modern plant at Tupelo. Some of the company's products such as valves, gas meters, water meters, taxi meters, and power tools will be made here. The new plant will also serve as a Southern service depot.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION



IN MISSOURI

Asbestone Corporation, New Orleans, La., has started construction of its first branch plant on a 29 acre site in St. Louis. The building, 120 by 500 feet will be used for the manufacture of asbestos-cement siding and roofing shingles and wallboard.



IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Poinsett Lumber and Manufacturing Co., an affiliate of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., has nearly completed this 260,000 sq. ft. plant at Anderson. Singer Sewing Machine cabinets will be manufactured here.

Several Southern Industries Top National Expansion Rate

By Sidney Fish
Industrial Analyst

FOR many years a step behind the rest of the nation in industrial growth, the South is now getting more than its share of expansion and is far ahead of the nation as a whole in the building of new facilities.

Growth Factors—Climatic advantages, labor supply, raw materials, security against air attack—those are some of the factors which have been speeding up the growth of the South ever since the Korean War began.

Superior climate is making the South the nation's most important base for air production and training. Of the 200,000 men currently being trained by the Air Force, it is estimated that over a half are in Southern centers. Of the 32 Air Force training centers, approximately one-half are in the South. Among the more important is the huge training base at Biloxy, Miss., for all phases of electronics for aircraft. With an expanding air defense program looming ahead for many years, the string of air, ground and naval training bases across the South will provide purchasing power and will contribute in many other ways to rapid industrial and commercial growth.

The raw material wealth of the South is highlighted by the big expansion programs of the steel, chemical, synthetic rubber, aluminum, magnesium, paper and petroleum industries.

Steel—Here is how the steel expansion program is shaping up in the South:

The ingot capacity of six states—Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Oklahoma and Texas—is rising from 2,829,478 tons in 1939 to 6,050,000 tons in 1953, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. At present, capacity of those states is about 4,913,000 tons. Percentage-wise, those states will account for 5.1 per cent of the nation's total capacity at the beginning of 1953, compared with only 3.5 per cent in 1939, and with 4.7 per cent in 1951.

It is interesting to note that the Chicago and Pittsburgh-Youngstown steel-making districts, which have long been the traditional centers of production, will account for smaller proportions of the nation's total capacity by 1953 than they do today, reflecting the decentralization of the steel industry under the impact of high freight costs, industrial growth in the South and West, and the air defense factors raised by the international crisis.

But the South's steel growth is actually greater than the Steel Institute's figures. For example, the six-state calculation does not include the massive expansion of the Bethlehem Steel Company at

Sparrows Point, Maryland—a plant which can contribute to the growth of the industrial South because of its ability to deliver steel at Southern ports at low cost. This is an important factor in view of the abandonment of freight absorption by the steel industry, because of the Supreme Court decision two years ago which ruled against such pricing policies and made it necessary for sellers to operate on an f.o.b. basis. Sparrows Point's capacity is rising from 4,800,000 tons in 1950 to 5,540,000 tons in 1952.

In addition, the South is getting new steel plants in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and possibly some other states, which were not included in the Steel Institute's calculations.

In Kentucky, for example, the new Green River Steel Company will add 190,000 tons of capacity. In Tennessee, another new mill, Tennessee Producers and Chemical Co., is getting ready for production.

In Texas, a brand-new integrated mill has come into the picture, with the announcement by the R. G. LeTourneau Company that it will build a steel plant adjacent to its plant in Longview, Tex. The new plant, incorporating new principles of steelmaking and rolling, will have two 25-ton electric furnaces and will have a plate rolling mill capable of turning out 1,000 tons of finished plate per day. This will be enough to take care of all steel requirements of LeTourneau factories, located at Peoria, Toccoa, Ga., and Longview, Tex.

In addition, when the project is completed, the new plant will have a surplus for sale to other steel consumers in the South.

LeTourneau, a pioneer maker of earth-moving machinery, has a history that makes it well respected in engineering and steelmaking circles. The company, because of the dwindling domestic free supply of steel, has had to turn to high cost foreign steel producers in recent months. It uses 500 tons of steel a day—over 180,000 tons of finished steel a year, which is equivalent to over 200,000 tons of ingots. The company expects to be producing 250 tons daily within five months and this output will be steadily increased. Additional furnaces and equipment will be built as needed. Scrap steel will be used in the electric furnaces, but Mr. LeTourneau says that if he does not get enough scrap, "there is a lot of ore in Texas," thereby implying that he may some day build a blast furnace to produce iron.

The new plate rolling mill, powered by an 8,000 horsepower unit, will have roll-

ers that will be the largest in the steel industry. It will roll a 12-foot-wide standard plate ranging in thickness from 3/16 of an inch to 12 inches.

Magnesium—In Texas, too, the magnesium industry is steadily expanding its output. At Freeport, Tex., the Dow Chemical Company has operated a magnesium plant with a capacity of 48,000,000 pounds annually ever since World War II, while it developed new civilian and defense uses for the metal.

Sulphur—Sulphur, one of the most critical chemicals in the world today, finds the South in a wonderfully strong position. Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President of Freeport Sulphur Company, points out that three new sulphur mining developments are getting underway in Louisiana and Texas and thirteen more are expected to be started soon. American production is two and one-half times as large as it was before World War II, but the continued shortage has made new expansion necessary. Two new brimstone mines being developed are the Spindletop Dome property of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company near Beaumont, Tex., and the Starks Dome of the Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company in Louisiana. Both are expected to be in production this year. A third new mine, the Bay Ste. Elaine Dome of Freeport Sulphur, is scheduled to be in production near the end of 1952. These projects involve many millions of dollars. Sulphur is needed in making paper, fertilizer, chemicals, oil products, rubber goods, textiles, steel, paints and dozens of other items.

Synthetic Fiber Industry—One of the most fascinating new industries in the South is the synthetic fiber industry, which is placing most of its investments below the Mason-Dixon line. Du Pont is building a \$24 million plant near Kinston, N. C., to make dacron, a trade name for the fiber known in the laboratory as "Fiber V." Designed to rival wool, chemists feel that this fiber some day will be as widely used as nylon or rayon.

Du Pont is also enlarging its plant at Camden, S. C., to make orlon, a synthetic which will compete with wool and canvas. Du Pont today has 20 plants in nine southern states, and has linked its destiny to the South.

A third big synthetic fiber development is being launched at Pensacola, Fla., by Chemstrand Corp. It will build a plant which will produce 50 million pounds of nylon yarn annually. Chemstrand became the first licensed nylon producer in the United States, when it signed a contract with Du Pont. Its new Florida plant will employ between 3,000 and 4,000 persons.

Other developments in synthetic fibers have been made by Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., and by Celanese Corp. One new fiber to be produced soon is made from corn kernels. It is called "vicara." New modern plants are being built in the South to spin the new fibers into yarn and weave them into new fabrics. In North Carolina, one new thread factory will have electronic tubes to control the quality of sewing thread.

(Continued on page 50)

SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

Dallas Chamber Honors Dechard A. Hulcy

Dallas turned out June 5th to give Deck Hulcy its resounding send-off to the presidency of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Six hundred civic leaders attended a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Citizens Council, climaxing "Deck Hulcy Day," officially proclaimed by Mayor J. B. Adoue, Jr. Mr. Hulcy heard himself and his record of service to humanity praised and applauded until his ears turned pink and also saw this grave challenge in the written testimonial:

"Perhaps at no previous hour in American history could the singular powers of Dechard Anderson Hulcy have been brought to bear with better timing, or with greater promise, upon the moral and material forces that affect, if they do not, indeed, control our common destiny and the future of mankind." As for the National Chamber itself, the testimonial had this to say: "With him at the helm, its great Mid-Century Mission can never fail!"

A reception began Deck Hulcy Day in the Lone Star Gas Company auditorium, where Hulcy shook hands with the 1,000 employees of the Dallas area and called most by their first names. A testimonial book bearing the signatures of all 6,000 company employees was presented to Hulcy later at the "appreciation banquet" by Gordon W. Putnam, employee spokesman.

Dinner speakers included Otto A. Seyferth, of Muskegon, Mich., chairman of the National Chamber's board of directors; Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist University, who served as toastmaster; T. E. Jackson, president of the Dallas Citizens Council; John W. Carpenter, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce; and Arch N. Booth, executive vice president of the National Chamber.

Carl N. Jacobs, of Stevens Point, Wis., National Chamber vice president; and James W. Baker, Shreveport, La.; Earl L. Moulton, Albuquerque, N. M.; Raymond H. Nichols, Vernon, Tex.; and Martin W. Watson, Topeka, Kan., all directors of the National Chamber, were present.

Frisco Names Casey new vice president

Clark Hungerford, president of the St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas Railway Co., has announced the appointment of J. Pat Casey to the post of vice president. Mr. Casey, former traffic manager at Fort Worth, succeeds Mr. C. J. Stephenson, vice president and general

manager, who has retired after more than 51 years in the railway field.

Mr. Casey took over his new duties last month. He also replaced Mr. Stephenson as a member of the Board of Directors of the company. He began his career in railroading as a telegrapher-stenographer for the Southern Pacific line in 1913. In 1920 he joined the Frisco Texas lines as an accountant at Fort Worth. In 1925 he was promoted to cashier and in 1940 he became traffic representative in Fort Worth. He was promoted to the post of traffic manager in 1950.

Current with the announcement of Mr. Casey's promotion was the advancement of W. T. Minor to the post of general freight agent in the traffic department of the Texas line. He has been assistant general freight and passenger agent at Fort Worth.

New Orleans Public Service Elects New Officers

The annual meeting of the stockholders of New Orleans Public Service Inc., held recently, re-elected to the company's Board of Directors; Lester F. Alexander, George S. Dinwiddie, A. B. Freeman, Joseph Haspel, A. B. McCoard, H. E. Meade, and A. B. Paterson of New Orleans, and E. H. Dixon of New York.

Arthur L. Jung, Jr., of New Orleans, is a newly elected member of the company's board of Directors. Mr. Jung, long active in business and civic circles in New Orleans, is a graduate of the Tulane College of Engineering; he is secretary of the Crescent Bed Company, Inc. and also secretary of the Jung Realty Company, Inc., which owns and supervises the Jung Hotel. He is a veteran of the last war, having served for 4½ years with the Army Engineers, over half of which service was overseas. Mr. Jung was released from active duty as a major in the Army Corps of Engineers.

At a Board meeting following the meeting of the stockholders, the Board of Directors re-elected A. B. Paterson chairman of the Board and elected George S. Dinwiddie president.

Mr. Dinwiddie, a native of New Orleans, was born here in 1909. His father, Dr. A. B. Dinwiddie, was a professor of Tulane University and later its president from 1918 until his death in 1935. Mr. Dinwiddie was educated in the Henry W. Allen grade school, the Newman high school, and Tulane University, where he received a bachelor's degree in business administration in 1937, and a master's degree in 1943. He did most of his studying for his master's degree in night courses at Tulane, where he also lectured during several years on economics, corporation

finance and investments.

Mr. Dinwiddie was employed by Public Service in 1936 as tax and research



A. B. Paterson

clerk, after several years experience in office work with other firms. He has served Public Service as Executive Office Assistant, Budget Director, head of the



G. S. Dinwiddie

Budget and Statistical department, Economist, and was elected a Vice President in April, 1949.

Mr. Paterson came to New Orleans in 1917 and entered this city's utilities com-

pany in 1920 while it was in receivership, as advisory engineer. When the business was reorganized as New Orleans Public Service, Inc., in 1922, he became its vice president and general manager. In 1930 he was made president.

Other officers, re-elected are: vice presidents, W. J. Amoss, S. L. Drumm, Sr., A. B. McCoard, H. E. Meade, E. S. Myers; comptroller, G. L. Andrus; secretary and treasurer, E. T. Colton; general auditor, E. J. Armbruster; assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, W. P. Parkhouse, Jr.; assistant treasurer, J. E. Hevron.

McKenzie Named President By St. Louis Southwestern

Announcement was recently made of the election of H. J. McKenzie to the presidency of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway Lines.



H. J. McKenzie

Mr. McKenzie, formerly of Houston, Texas, will succeed Frederick W. Greer as president of the railroad. The firm's general offices are located in St. Louis.

Cotton Mfgs' Association Names Swift Exec. Vice-Pres.

During the organization's convention in Daytona Beach, Fla., recently, Henry Woodruff Swift, executive vice-president of the Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga., was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia. Mr. Swift succeeds L. G. Hardman, Jr., president of Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

Newly elected vice-president of the Association is J. M. (Mac) Cheatham, president of Dundee Mills, Rushton Cotton Mills, and Lowell Bleachery South, of Griffin, Ga., and of the Hartwell Mills, of Hartwell and Toccoa, Ga.

John Apsey Elected President of NIAA

John F. Apsey, Jr., advertising manager of the Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md., was recently elected President of the National Industrial Advertisers Association in New York. The annual conference of the NIAA is now in session at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Apsey, as President of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, will head an organization of 3500 members and 33 chapters in the U. S. and Canada. NIAA encourages high standards of advertising among manufacturing firms which sell their products to other than the consuming public.

Mr. Apsey has been advertising manager of Black & Decker, world's largest manufacturer of portable electric tools, since 1935. He has been engaged in NIAA activities for nearly 20 years and has served as national Vice President of the organization for the last two. In addition, he is a past-president of Maryland Industrial Marketers, the local chapter of NIAA.

Active in national advertising circles, Mr. Apsey is a director of the Advertising Research Foundation, director and past-president of the Exhibitors Advisory Council, member of the Automotive Advertisers Council, and member and past-director of the Association of National Advertisers.

Davison's Oles Receives Lybrand Gold Medal

In recognition of the most outstanding contributions made to the literature of industrial accounting during the past year, the National Association of Cost Accountants announced in New York on June 20th, the award of the Lybrand Award Gold Medal to Frank Z. Oles, supervisor of budgets and reports of the Davison Chemical Corp., Baltimore, Md.

Determination of the medal winners for the second annual competition for the Lybrand Awards was made by a special N.A.C.A. award committee. Martin A. Moore, administrative assistant to the general manager of the Hyatt Bearings Division of General Motors Corp., Harrison, N. J., serves as committee chairman. Co-members are Clinton W. Bennett, partner of Cooley & Marvin, Boston, and Thomas M. Dickerson, chairman of the accounting department of Cleveland College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

National Production Authority Lists Committee Members

The National Production Authority, U. S. Department of Commerce, recently announced the membership list of the

Brass and Bronze Foundries Industry Advisory Committee as follows: Mr. L. H. Durden, Dixie Bronze Co., Inc., P. O. Box 1148, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. E. W. Horlebein, Gibson & Kirk, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Thomas W. Pettus, President, National Bearing Division, American Brake Shoe Company, St. Louis, Missouri; and Mr. F. V. Wilson, Standard Brass & Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 1469, Port Arthur, Texas.

NPA Names Allen To Advisory Post

W. W. Allen, Jacksonville industrialist and chairman of the board of American Coolair Corporation, has been selected as a member of the Fan Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee to consult with National Production Authority officials in Washington on materials requirements of the industry for civilian and national defense production.

The invitation for Mr. Allen to become a member of the committee came in a telegram from the National Production Authority in Washington.

Allen will attend the first full meeting of the committee in Washington.

Additional honor was paid Southeastern industry when Allen was further requested by wire to be one of four of the nation's fan manufacturers to take part in a special preliminary conference in Washington last Friday, to assist in planning the work of the full committee.

American Coolair production has been geared to handle the mounting requirements of the defense program for ventilating and exhaust fans, in addition to the civilian demand for home cooling fans in attics, windows and basements. The Factory is conducting special training schools and meetings with distributors and dealers over the eastern two-thirds of the country to acquaint them with the best methods of layout and installation of "Coolair Breeze Conditioning" in industrial plants, military barracks, and other defense program requirements.

Southern Alkali Names Muller, Export Manager

Appointment of William J. Muller as export manager for Southern Alkali Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has been announced by W. I. Galliher, vice president.

Mr. Muller was treasurer of the U. S. Alkali Export Association, Inc., prior to joining Southern Alkali. He has been active in export-import trade for thirty-eight years, serving in banking, foreign exchange and export sales capacities before joining the Association in 1922. His headquarters will be located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

Rotating Clamp

The Philadelphia Division, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., has perfected a hydraulically operated clamp for industrial fork trucks, which enables bales, bins, drums, and miscellaneous containers to be picked up and transported on the centerline of the truck. Conventional clamps and grabs of a similar nature do not have



New Yale Truck

synchronized movement of arms in opening and closing, making it difficult to carry loads, unless the truck is lined up perfectly with the centerline of the load.

When used with a rotator, the clamp does not creep off center. Loss of pressure grip in arms is minimized. A variable clamping pressure permits handling of any type load, such as fragile cartons, heavy containers, bales and boxes.

Synthetic Brush Bristle

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 632 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Synthetic paint brush bristle described as being able to wear as well as hogs' bristle. The bristle is said to efficiently carry and apply paint.

This "Neoceta" bristle is also said to be equal in durability, paint-carrying capacity and elasticity to hogs' bristle. Since it does possess these properties, it can be combined with hogs' bristle when available.

The company emphasizes that the brushes are far superior to earlier "Neoceta" brushes.

Precision Packings

Periflex, Inc., Hazel Park, Mich.—Line of molded packings for hydraulic and pneumatic equipment. Periflex packings are compression molded from special qualities and resistance to a wide variety of hydraulic fluids.

These packings are compression molded under heat and high pressure and are held to precision limits. For this reason they are superior in hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, pumps, valves, etc., as static seals or in traverse action applications, state the makers.

Rotary File

Ferris Mfg. Co., Stratford, Connecticut—Ferris rotary file said to retain all the advantages of previous Ferris models plus new features that save, simplify and speed filing operations. Removable baskets in balanced trays rotate either way by fingertip control. Freedom from belts, punch cards, slots, rods or any fastening device insures complete accessibility to one or a dozen cards instantly and allows cross-filing, according to the company.

A headliner among the new features is the hand brake which locks the wheel in any desired position even after several trays are removed. Another feature, an attached posting shelf, is now available for convenient, time-saving posting at the file. The shelf folds completely out of the way when not in use.

Anti-Friction Center

Ready Tool Co., Bridgeport, Conn.—Adjustable floating type center, with which expansion type hand reamers can be correctly ground, so that the reamer teeth will be concentric with the front pilot surface.

The method of grinding expansion hand reamers, using a Red-E adjustable floating type center, is to first adjust the expansion plug of the reamer so that the highest micrometer reading obtainable is from .002 inches to .004 inches over the nominal size.

Red-E adjustable floating type live centers are available in various tapers or straight shank sizes and can be adapted to any type of Universal Tool and Cutter Grinder. Write to the general offices, 554 Iranistan Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., for complete prices and specifications.

Portable Elevator

Wilson-Albrecht Co., Inc., 3558 Woodale Ave., Minneapolis 16, Minn.—Portable elevator featuring a rigid triangular tower and automatic reverse control.

According to the company, no operator is required. The steel scaffold equipment can be powered by either gas or electric engines, and is designed to support its entire load on its four rubber tire wheels.

Literature is available from the manufacturer. Ask for Form No. PS-28-A.

NEW PRODUCTS

Drilling Machine

Wales-Strippitt Corp., North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Drilling machine for precision layout, drilling and reaming of holes. It fills a definite need by combining simplicity of operation, easier locat-



Precision Driller

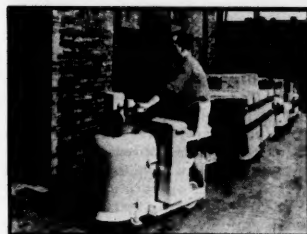
ing, drilling and reaming holes in material of practically any length and up to 36 inches wide.

Precision built drill head with anti-friction bearings together with guide support which is adjustable vertically to position drill and reamer guide bushing close to top of work insures close tolerance accuracy.

Another built-in quality feature that insures greater precision and longer life of the machine is the hand scraped ways in the table. The work is securely clamped to the long slide rail which moves the work left to right under the drill head.

Industrial Tractor

Barrett-Cravens Co., 4605 S. Western Blvd., Chicago 9, Ill.—Tractor Ox, a compact electric industrial tractor with 20,000 pounds' rolling capacity and 700 pounds' drawbar pull. It is designed for saving man-hours on numerous towing operations, and is also suited to jobs requiring a pusher. All movement is finger-



Tractor Ox

tip-controlled, and power is automatically shut off when the brakes are applied. The front wheel drive permits constant maneuverability in close quarters.

For further information write the company listed above.

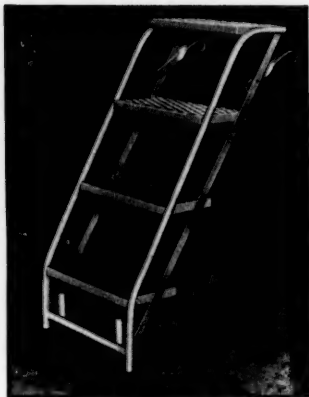
(Continued on page 46)

NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 45)

Safety-Step Ladder

Ballymore Company, Wayne, Pa.—4-step ladder especially designed for use with stock carts has hangers that are adjustable for push bar heights from 30 inches to 38 inches and is mounted on ball bearing casters for easy movement



"Stockhart" Ladder

without lifting. When the weight of the stock clerk is on the ladder the casters automatically retract, putting two rubber-tipped legs into firm contact with the floor. The maker states this tends to prevent rolling action of either ladder or cart, when supporting a person's weight, prevents accidents, speeds up unloading time.

"Stockhart" ladders are all steel with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel tubing frames and expanded steel non-slip steps, welded for maximum strength and long life.

Heavy-Duty Truck

Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc., 195 Walnut St., Watertown 72, Mass.—Addition to their line of Standrive Electric fork trucks, the SpaceMaster "61." The truck is a heavy-duty high-speed unit designed especially for warehouse operations where minimum operating space is one of the prime requirements. The SpaceMaster "61" will carry and high-stack loads up to 3000 pounds 48 inches long, reports the manufacturers, and also capable of picking up and transporting loads up to 4000 pounds 32 inches long.

"Standrive" operation is offered in this model for three basic reasons: (a) Excellent visibility is possible with all types of loads. With bulky loads the operator can conveniently drive the truck in reverse; (b) the operator can quickly step off either side of the clear, through-corri-

dor to perform supplemental duties; (c) the center control stand-up design is the safest for both the operator and others working in adjacent areas, according to the manufacturers.

Collapsible Handling Box

Phillips Mine & Mill Supply Co., 2359 Jane St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa.—Collapsible materials handling box which can be dumped by a lift truck with revolving apron. Capable of being collapsed or erected in less than 20 seconds, this "Phil-Box" is equipped with reinforced guide holes on all four sides for entry by the prongs of a fork lift truck, according to the company.

The Model B-50-F collapsible Phil-Box with its capacity of 5000 pounds, is completely self-contained without loose pins or parts. It folds down to a collapsed height of less than 10 inches, permitting several boxes to be stored in the space occupied by one conventional box.

Built of heavy gauge corrugated steel for rigidity at minimum weight, this model "Phil-Box" is held in the erected position by a safety lock with a safety catch. Leg design includes a small "table" on the inside to permit stability in stacking.

Lightweight Adjustoveyor

Stewart-Clapet Corp., Zanesville, Ohio—Lightweight Adjustoveyor, a companion unit to the basic model Adjustoveyor, is designed for applications not requiring the extreme lengths and massive load-carrying capacity of the regular Adjustoveyor, yet it retains most of the basic and unique features of the large Adjustoveyor.

The lightweight model will assume countless different positions and lengths,



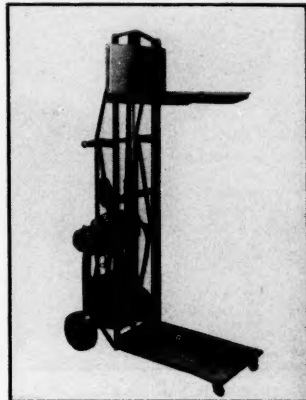
New Model Conveyor

and can be easily handled by one man; it is completely counter-balanced for ease of handling, and can be instantly moved to different applications around the factory, according to the manufacturers.

Battery Operated Stacker

Clark-Hopkins Equipment Corp., 1124 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia 23, Pa.—Combination fork lift-stacker and hand truck with elevating platform operating from a standard 6-volt automobile battery, capable of moving, lifting and stacking loads up to 750 pounds.

This unit has a battery activated motor mechanism which operates the hy-



Combination Truck-Stacker

draulic lift. What little drain is placed on the battery under capacity use is replaced by the built-in charger during off-hours.

Automatic Painting Machine

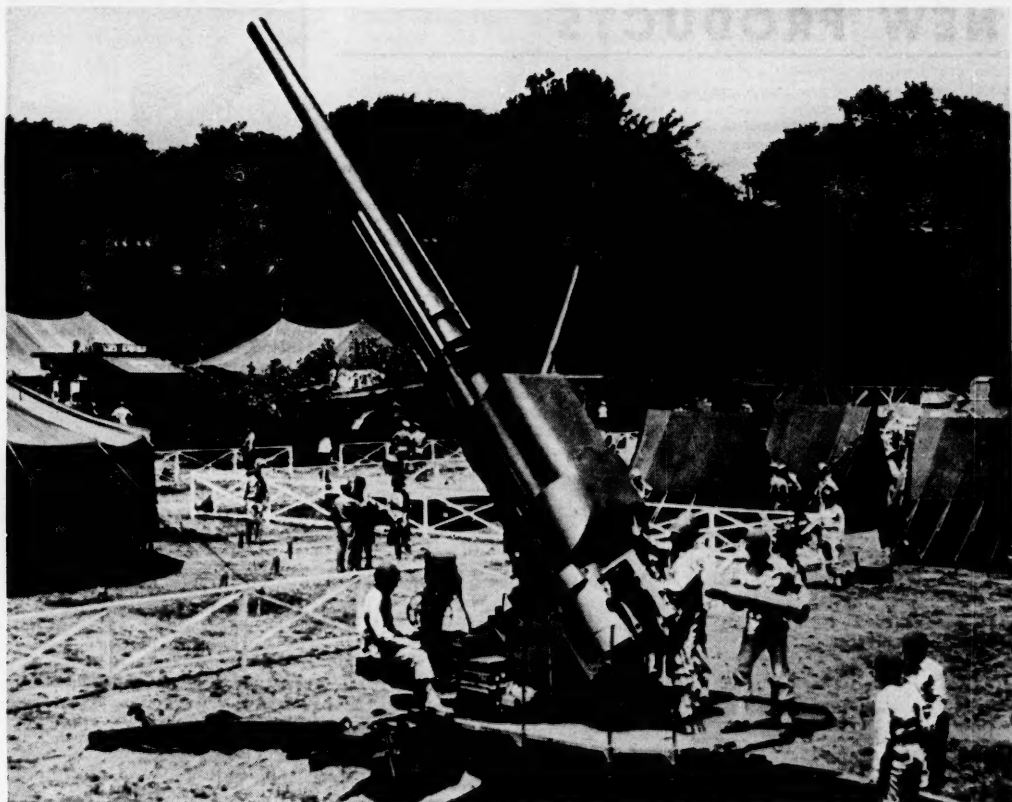
Conforming Matrix Corp., Toledo, Ohio—Newly designed, automatic compact spray painting machine, with the flexibility that permits the painting of a variety of small parts on a mass production basis. Parts can be wet painted, one color right after another. The machine is entirely operated by air and is hydraulically controlled. It eliminates the hazard of electric motors and mercury or solenoid switches, as well as the cost of explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Complete details on these new machines, as well as electro-formed masks, will be sent to anyone addressing Conforming Matrix Corp., 335 Toledo Factories Bldg., Toledo 2, Ohio.

Air Flow Switch

Hengy G. Dietz Co., 12-16 Astoria Boulevard, Long Island City 2, N. Y.—Vane type pressure air flow switch for use in forced air cooling of electronic equipment. The quantity of air required for forced air-cooled tubes is specified for various types of service and often for various power levels. The vane type pres-

(Continued on page 48)



New Gun Director Is Good News for the Country

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES' NEW "ELECTRICAL THINKING MACHINE" AIMS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS LIKE THIS ONE. It's even more effective than the Bell Laboratories' famous Electrical Gun Director that proved such a factor in the last war. . . . The radar equipment locates hostile planes, day or night, and feeds continuous information concerning their location into a computer or "electrical thinking machine." . . . At the same time, data relating to wind velocity, velocity of the shells, temperatures, etc., are given to the computer. The machine then calculates where a shell should explode and aims the guns, continuously and automatically, to bring the planes down.

Call to Arms. Once again the research and manufacturing of the Bell System are mighty weapons in the defense of the country.

More than twelve hundred projects for the armed forces were completed in the last war. Many new assignments are now being rushed to completion. This new Fire Control System is already in production.

Skilled Teams at Work. The Bell System's ability to serve the armed forces comes not only from its unique qualifications in the field of electronics, but from the way it is set up and equipped to do the job.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories, who do the research and development, work hand-in-hand with the Western Electric Company, which is

the Bell System's own manufacturing unit.

Service and Security. For many years this close, efficient association of research, development, and manufacture has helped to give this country the best telephone service in the world. It is now helping to give the nation the world's best fighting weapons.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

NEW PRODUCTS

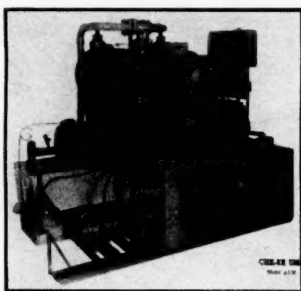
(Continued from page 46)

sure air flow switch is designed to operate a central relay to guard against tube failure in the event of blower failure or air-passage obstruction.

It guards against air flow failure due to: Dust precipitation blocking the air ducts caused by the tube radiators operating at high voltage, unclean air filter or obstructions blocking louvers in cabinet, stalling of the blower motor, etc.

Chiller Unit

Mayer Refrigerating Engineers, Inc., Rutherford, N. J.—Industrial water or brine cooling unit is entirely self-contained and ready for operation when con-



Cooling Machine

nected to water and power lines. One push button controls a continuous, automatic supply of recirculated chilled water or brine at the temperature and volume required.

The unit, designed for heavy-duty cooling, includes a high head, high volume water circulating pump, storage tank and complete auxiliary equipment assembled on permanent steel skids that eliminate the necessity of any foundation or bolting down. The unit operates on either gravity or pressure water return without an additional pump and automatically adjusts to variable load and flow.

Electrical Device

Sola Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.—A device expected to solve hundreds of electrical control problems in industry, called the Sensivolt. It controls electrical machinery by reacting to very slight changes in the voltage of alternating current, according to the company.

The Sensivolt is a means by which it is impossible to have a static AC voltage sensitive control capable of differentiating small changes in AC voltage and handling large amounts of power, states the company. They also add that it responds to changes as small as one-half volt.

Boring Chuck

Last Word Sales Co., 18500 Mt. Elliott, Detroit 34, Mich.—Samson Boring Chuck said to offer unusual features. The block operates in dovetail ways and the block, cover and body, all of which are machined from the solid and ground, are also lapped on contact areas for rigid fit of the block and precision setting.

Fast and accurate setting of the tool hole at dead center is accomplished through provision of a positive stop against which the tool block is retracted, states the company. The micrometer offset screw offers adjustment to .001 inches and is also hardened, ground and lapped. Hwx wrench set-up is smooth and made convenient and quick by clearly indicated markings on screw and body.

Leak Detector

George W. Gates & Co., Inc., Hempstead Turnpike & Lucille Ave. Franklin Sq. L. I., N. Y.—Blacklight leak detector Raymaster Model TFS4-B90 simple in operation and said to require much less power than some of the mercury lamps which have been used as blacklight sources. This lamp is particularly adaptable to the practice of the new method of leak detection under all conditions since they may be battery operated. All hazards of shock from power circuits under wet conditions are eliminated and the equipment is completely portable, according to the company.

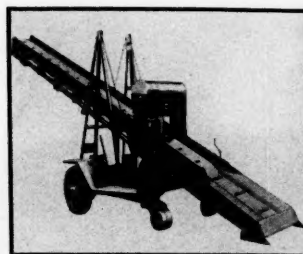
The method of operation is, briefly, this: An extremely dilute solution of an effective fluorescing agent is placed inside the container or vessel to be tested. The slightest flow through the wall is unmistakably signalled by a bright glow under the influence of the rays from the exploring lamp. Additional information may be obtained by writing the company listed above.

Rotary Masonry Drills

Termite Drills, Inc., 2084 Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena 8, Calif.—Rotary masonry drills in special lengths of 12, 18, 24, and 36 inches. Units recommended for drilling holes in concrete are available in diameters of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Material Handling Conveyor

Fairfield Engineering Co., Marion, Ohio—Heavy-duty material handling conveyor—the Model 638 Power Moved Troughed Belt Conveyor. Especially designed and tailored for construction field application, this conveyor brings greater economy and higher handling speeds to construction field applications.



Fairfield Model 638

Complete details on Model 638 and other Fairfield conveyors for the construction field can be had by writing to the company listed above.

Barograph

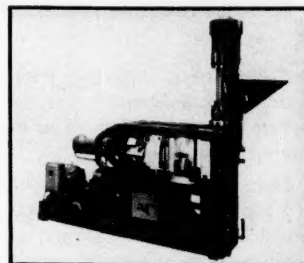
American Paulin System, Los Angeles, Calif.—Recording barograph of importance to geophysicists, geologists, surveyors and engineers in the oil and mining fields, and many others in Government bureaus, educational institutions, weather stations, aviation, the maritime industry and research laboratories.

This barograph is constructed on the zero-gauging principle, using a pressure-sensitive device incorporated in American Paulin System instruments. Power in the actuating and recording mechanism is supplied by two heavy-duty sealed instrument clocks and no power is taken from the pressure-sensitive device.

Injection Molding Machine

Lester-Phoenix, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio—Injection molding machine, said to combine the high speed of a small machine with the rigid locking of a large one. Known as the new L-2-8 ounce Lester, it has been designed to give molders the high speed of double toggle linkage and the latest and most efficient injection cylinder design.

The machine will hold 8 ounces of polystyrene material or 10 ounces of acetate



L-2-8 Ounce Lester

with an effective plunger displacement of 32 cubic inches, states the company. With its four pyrometers set at 600 degrees, the machine will deliver hourly 80 pounds of polystyrene heated to 400 degrees F.

France Opens Commercial Center at International Trade Mart

France's commercial center at the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La., was officially opened to Southern businessmen on June 12.

The French offices, which will be directed by Gerard Dubois, French Trade Commissioner to New Orleans, will combine both commercial and travel functions.

The opening of the colorfully decorated trade center was marked by a reception attended by several hundred business and civic leaders from New Orleans.

On hand for the opening were: George Tremmel, General Inspector, French Tourist Service in North America; Philippe LeMatre, General Representative of the French Railways in North America, and LeMatre's assistant Bernard Petit.

From the new Mart offices France will attempt to expand the base of its imports into the Mid-Continent area of the U. S.

Efforts will also be made to channel a greater share of tourist trade through New Orleans to France.

The program directed by Dubois will cover a seven-state area consisting of Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

The French center is located in Suite 305 at International Trade Mart.

Foreign Ore Arrivals Boost Baltimore Port Activity

The first shipment of Liberian ore arrived in Baltimore on June 21st, on the Liberty ship Simeon G. Reed. The arrival signals the first full cargo of iron ore from Republic Steel Corporation's Liberian concessions, which eventually will reach a million ton annual volume for the Port of Baltimore.

The Simeon G. Reed is operated by Farrell Lines under a general agency agreement and is chartered to Republic Steel's shipping unit for the ore trade. Wright & Pugh, Baltimore agents, said that ore arrivals from the same source may be expected every 7 to 10 days from now on. All ships will unload at the new B & O Curtis Bay pier.

Another arrival is scheduled for June 30th, when the Liberty ship Henry Jocelyn reaches the port. The William Harper is expected early in July. At least one other Liberty will go into this trade but her name has not been announced as yet. The Jocelyn is under general agency operation by Dickman, Wright Pugh and chartered to Republic.

Each ship will carry in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons of the richest iron ore now being mined in the world, assaying 68.9 per cent pure iron content. The ore will be moved inland to Eastern Ohio mills of Republic.

It is expected that the Liberties will be used in this trade only until the four 22,500 ton ore carriers now on the ways

in Glasgow are ready to take over. First of these vessels, being built for Republic's subsidiary, the Liberian Navigation Corp., is slated to be launched at the Fairfield yards, Glasgow, July 5, for delivery by the first of next year.

It is understood that the Simeon G. Reed was laden by hand labor, while completion of automatic conveyor loaders at Monrovia is being rushed.

Meanwhile, arrivals of Venezuela ore from Bethlehem Steel's concessions there continue to accelerate, and recent announcements by the Hanna Coal & Ore Corp. that it has contracted to deliver more than 30 million tons of Labrador-Quebec ore over a 25-year period to Bethlehem Steel, much of it through Balti-

more beginning in 1954, seem to indicate that plans for future expansion in ore-handling facilities in Baltimore will come to early fruition.

The B & O ore pier opened a little over a month ago, and has been operating on a round-the-clock schedule, except for the periods when shut down for elimination of the usual "bugs" prevalent in new machinery. This pier can unload a full cargo within a 24-hour period, and Maritime Exchange figures show that during the week ended June 14, from 1 to 5 ore cargoes arrived daily. Some were consigned to private Sparrows Point facilities of Bethlehem, but Cottman's and Port Covington ore piers were kept busy as well.



C. J. REYNOLDS
President



"We like to Manufacture in ST. PETERSBURG"

says JACK REYNOLDS, President

FLORIDA FISHING TACKLE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
(The Largest Fishing Tackle Manufacturer in the South)

"We didn't come to St. Petersburg to establish an industry here; we lived in St. Petersburg. Our idea of a fishing tackle manufacturing company was born here, and our business has grown steadily since it was established in 1928. If we had been looking for a good location for such a plant, we feel we could have found no more satisfactory place than 'The Sunshine City.'"

"A variety of advantages are offered here which not only make for success but also for the enjoyment of life for ourselves and our employees. St. Petersburg's climate means a great deal to an industry in many ways. It means low plant costs, low operating costs, better health records, less absenteeism. St. Petersburg also has a large number of skilled workmen available. It has excellent markets in the U.S.A. and in Central and South America. For light industries such as ours, we feel there is no better place in the world."

J. Reynolds
PRESIDENT

GET THE FACTS —



If you are interested in establishing a light industry in the South, or in operating a branch plant or distributing office, we invite you to consider St. Petersburg, fastest growing city of Florida. Write today on your letterhead for our new "INVENTORY OF INDUSTRIAL ADVANTAGES." Address M. E. Dunn, Director, Industrial Department, Chamber of Commerce. All inquiries handled in strict confidence.

St. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA *The Sunshine City*

South's Expansion

(Continued from page 42)

It is thus clear that if the demand for cotton ever recedes, the South will be well equipped with industrial ventures which will provide the substitute fibers. Most of the new plants, however, compete with wool, rather than with cotton. This year, Southern farmers will enjoy unusually high incomes as a result of a crop of over one billion bales, and the high demand for cotton throughout the world.

Other Factors—Labor supply to man the new industrial plants is proving more than adequate. The new plants are being placed in rural areas where incomes previously have been low. In many cases, labor is being released from farms by the mechanization of agriculture through the use of tractors, planters, spreaders, combines and mechanical cotton pickers. The share-cropper is disappearing. Farmers have shifted from cotton to livestock, dairy products, or other diversified produce, and are realizing a big gain in incomes. In the textile mills, average weekly wages have risen from \$16.40 a week to \$51 a week over the last ten years. Yet new textile capacity is constantly entering the South, not because of cheap labor but because of other gains, including better productivity, realized in the South.

In the South, electrified farms are increasing more rapidly than anywhere else in the country. Today, more than four out of five farms in North Carolina have electricity, and in Georgia, 19 out of 20 are so equipped.

During the last ten years, the labor force in the South has increased 11.7 per cent, proving that the South is now holding on to its labor, where once workers tended to migrate to the north and east. This gain in labor force compares with one of only 6.5 per cent for the Northeastern region.

Southern industrialists agree that the present growth is not merely a war boom—it is rather a part of the long-term trend, through which the South will surely capture its rightful place in the nation.

1950-51 South's Best Year For Scientific, Industrial Progress

The Southern Association of Science and Industry reported the most successful year in its ten-year history recently at Birmingham. In a report to the SASI Board of Trustees, President Paul W. Chapman cited a series of significant achievements, including: publication of the first annual directory of Southern research facilities, survey of industrial opportunities in technical fields, start of a survey of Southern manufacturing, launching of a program to encourage top-ranking science graduates of Southern colleges to stay in the South, introduction of a new Press Award for out-

standing journalistic work in the science-industry field, and a general expansion of the Association's development program.

The SASI's regional conferences were better attended during the past year as a result of bringing together various organizations for joint discussions of common problems and objectives, President Chapman said. He cited a Southwide Chemical Conference which attracted 400 conferees, and a Southern Industrial Development Conference which assembled more than 125 leaders in industry, finance, and science.

A record was set during the year in the distribution of information concerning Southern scientific and industrial progress, Dr. Chapman reported. Circulation of the Association's official publication, **The Journal of Southern Research**, jumped from 2,000 to 3,500 copies per issue, and a new Industrial Opportunities newsletter was introduced. The SASI central office in Atlanta also distributed several thousand additional reports and assisted numerous writers and researchers from throughout the nation in developing reports on Southern progress.

President Chapman expressed pleasure over success of efforts to achieve closer cooperation between chambers of commerce, trade associations, state and federal agencies, and others working toward similar objectives. He reported also that

SASI had been active in assisting in recruiting scientific manpower for the new duPont atomic plant in South Carolina and for other units.

Zonolite Opens Plant At Little Rock, Ark.

A new vermiculite processing plant that will serve Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Western Mississippi, and parts of Tennessee opened June 15 in Little Rock, Ark., it was announced recently by J. A. Kelley, manager of the central division of the Zonolite Co., Chicago.

Vermiculite, a mica-like mineral, is used as an aggregate in plaster and concrete, as loose fill insulation, and as a soil conditioner. It is fireproof and a natural insulator.

T. C. Whited, who directs Zonolite sales in the Little Rock area, will manage the new plant, Kelley said. He is the son of C. C. Whited, associated for many years with the Dodson Manufacturing Co., Wichita, Kan., a Zonolite licensee.

The plant will provide faster delivery and improved service for dealers, contractors, architects, and jobbers in the area, Kelley said.

There are now 33 Zonolite owned and licensed plants in the United States and Canada.

Billionth Pound of Synthetic Rubber



The billionth pound of American rubber to be made in a government plant was recently presented to Senator Lyndon Johnson, right, by John L. Collyer, center, President of B. F. Goodrich Co., and W. S. Richardson, President B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., producer of the rubber. The rubber making plant is located at Port Neches, Texas, and was built for the government by Goodrich in World War II.

Pan-Am Southern to Build First Fluid Hydroformer

R. J. Diwoy, executive vice president, announced recently that Pan-Am Southern Corporation will build the first commercial fluid hydroformer at the company's Destrehan, Louisiana, refinery. The unit will have a feed rate of 2000 barrels per "stream day." Designed with considerable process flexibility it will be usable for a variety of purposes and at different rates. The M. W. Kellogg Company has the contract for construction.

Hydroforming is an oil refining process that makes use of catalysts to increase the octane number of straight run gasoline and to convert certain naturally occurring materials into aromatics, notably benzene and toluene. These are vitally needed for high-octane aviation gasoline, and for the manufacture of other strategic materials, such as chemicals, solvents, and synthetic rubber.

The new, improved process applies for the first time to hydroforming the fluidized technique of making solids "flow" that has come into wide use in catalytic cracking. It results in higher liquid yields and higher octane numbers than are possible with the fixed-bed process. Although product improvement is gained, the investment and operating costs are lower than for the older process.

The new fluid process permits wide variations in feed stock. In particular, it will upgrade naphthas of wide boiling range, including those of less than average naphthene content and blends containing up to 24 per cent of cracked stocks. Octane numbers 95 and upwards can be obtained.

The Destrehan unit will have features developed by the Standard Oil Development Company, the M. W. Kellogg Company, and the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). All of these companies played a part in development of the original hydroforming process. Development of the new fluid hydroforming process was announced by Dr. E. V. Murphree, of the Standard Oil Development Company, at the Third World Petroleum Conference, held early this month at The Hague.

The first commercial hydroformer of the fixed-bed type was built by another affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). This was the unit at the Texas City Refinery of the Pan American Refining Corporation constructed in 1940.

Construction of the Destrehan unit is expected to be completed by May, 1952.

U. S. Rubber Co. Expands At Baton Rouge Plant

Naugatuck Chemical division, United States Rubber Company, recently announced a major expansion program aimed at doubling the production of its Baton Rouge, La., Paracril synthetic rubber plant.

Plans call for the construction of a new administration building, laboratory, gate house as well as new reactors, drying units and other production equip-

ment. New are housing and latex storage facilities will also be added.

The expansion program will bring plant capacity for the production of Paracril nitrile rubber, Nitrex latex, high styrene latex and high styrene resins to approximately 30,000,000 pounds annually.

Architects' contracts have already been awarded and work is expected to begin this month. The expansion will be completed by early 1952.

The plant was purchased by Naugatuck Chemical late in 1950 from the Esso Standard Oil Co. It is one of the oldest synthetic rubber plants in existence. The first commercial batch of GR-S synthetic rubber produced in the United States was

made at this plant in December, 1941, under a cooperative program by technicians of Esso Standard Oil and U. S. Rubber Co.

Paracril rubber is used in the manufacture of self-sealing fuel cells and bullet-sealing hose for military aircraft and for critically needed oil-resistant rubber products. High styrene latex is a major ingredient of water-based paints and is finding an expanding use in paper coating applications. High styrene resins in combination with Paracril are in strong demand for injection molding and extrusion operations. Nitrex is Paracril in latex form used in paper, textile and leather finishing applications.



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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Ludman Corp. Marks 15 Years of Outstanding Progress

A unique demonstration of progressive employer-employee relations was displayed when over 700 employees and guests of the Ludman Corporation, manufacturers of Auto-Lok Aluminum Awning Windows and Windo-Tile Glass Louvered (jalousie) windows and doors, gathered in this holiday atmosphere of one of the world's most famous theatre-restaurants, Copa City (Miami Beach), recently to celebrate their 15th anniversary.

Amid the splendor of the fabulously beautiful palace of show business, civic, industrial and political leaders as well as leaders in the sports and entertainment worlds toasted the employees of Ludman.

Harold Colee, Vice President of the Florida Chamber of Commerce; Andy Gustafsen, Coach of the University of Miami; Bob Woodruff, Coach of the University of Florida; Kennard Johnson, General Manager of Miami Chamber of Commerce; Jack Bell, Miami Herald Columnist and author; and mayors from all surrounding cities toasted the company that overcame obstacle after obstacle to become the national leaders in their industry.

Now employing over 300 people with distribution in 45 of the 48 states and several countries abroad, the Ludman Corporation has succeeded in pointing the way for other major industries to exploit the ideal Floridian climatic and living conditions to develop ideal industrial relations with their employees.

Max Hoffman, president of the company pointed to the further expansion of the organization with new plans for the opening of additional offices in strategic locations throughout the nation to supplement present branch offices.

"Our expansion," said the originator of the Auto-Lok principle, "is a natural step forward in our policy of rendering complete window engineering assistance to architects, designers, engineers and contractors."

So effective has been Ludman's progressive employer relation that it has been able to mass produce a precision product and overcome the geographical disadvantages that might otherwise have prevented a nationwide distribution of their product.

Ludman has just recently introduced a new Wood Auto-Lok window and production facilities have been expanded to insure volume production. The new wood window incorporates all the exclusive advantages of its aluminum predecessors and features a unique "floating seal" that according to the manufacturers is the long sought after answer to the problem of sticky wood windows.

In an industry where even old-line firms resign their new products to an introductory period of at least half a decade prior to realizing universal acceptance, Ludman's unparalleled comprehensive coverage and acceptance is almost unheard of.

Though probably best known today for the Auto-Lok Aluminum Windows, Ludman's product roster also includes Windo-Tite Glass Jalousie Windows and Doors, Auto-Lok Hardware for awning type windows, and Ludman Jalousie Hardware.

B&O Orders Forty-four Diesel Electric Units

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announced in Baltimore on June 20th that orders have been placed for an additional 44 Diesel electric units. Thirty-nine of these will be freight units and five will be road switchers.

The Electro-Motive Division, General Motors Corp., will construct 27 units. Six of these will be delivered in the first quarter of 1952 and 21 units will be delivered in the third quarter of 1952.

The American Locomotive Co., will construct nine units with delivery scheduled for February, 1952. The Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Co. will construct three freight units scheduled for delivery in April, 1952, and five road switchers scheduled for February, 1952.

Allied Chemical & Dye Div. Announces Huge Expansion Plans

Plans to expand synthetic nitrogen capacity by 100,000 tons per year, together with conversion to natural gas from coke as a source of hydrogen, at a total cost of over \$25,000,000, were announced recently by the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

The expansion will take place during the next two years at Solvay's Hopewell, Va., and South Point, Ohio, nitrogen plants.

The Hopewell plant was built in 1928 and is the largest of its kind in the U. S. The South Point plant was built and operated by Solvay for the Government during World War II and was purchased by the company in 1946. Since 1946, the aggregate annual capacity of the Hopewell and South Point plants has been expanded by 80,000 tons of nitrogen to supply the increasing requirements for nitrogen products.

In 1920, Solvay and the General Chemical Company, now a division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, formed Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation and built in Syracuse, N. Y., the first commercially successful synthetic ammonia plant in the United States. It went into run in 1921 and was operated until 1931 as a pilot plant for the development of technical knowledge and operating experience.

Based on experience gained with the Syracuse unit, construction of a much larger plant was completed in Hopewell, Va., in 1928. By the end of 1930 the capacity of this plant had been increased to almost 200,000 tons of nitrogen annually, the largest output in the world outside Germany. This development secured nitrogen independence for the United States.

In late 1928 a 500,000-ton-per-year sodium nitrate plant was built at Hopewell to convert ammonia and soda ash to synthetic sodium nitrate for use by the chemical industry and fertilizer trade. This plant is the largest of its kind in the world.

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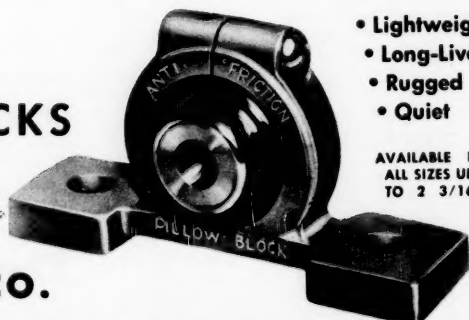
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FINANCIAL NOTES

Kentucky Utilities Company recently received subscriptions for 213,772 shares of the 260,071 additional common shares offered to stockholders at \$14.50 a share.

Blyth & Co., Inc., and **J. J. B. Hilliard & Son**, the underwriting managers, announced 46,299 unsubscribed shares have been sold.

• • •

White, Weld & Co., **Kidder, Peabody & Co.**, **Shields & Co.** and **Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath** are offering for sale **Missouri Power & Light Co.**'s new 3% per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1981.

The price is set at 101.125 and accrued interest. The bonds were awarded to the joint group on Monday on a bid of 100.201. Missouri Power will use the proceeds to pay off notes and to increase working capital.

• • •

Texas Electric Service Co.'s first mortgage bonds, due 1981, at 100.85 and accrued interest to yield 3.33 per cent, are being offered \$11,500,000 by **Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**, **Lehman Brothers** and **Blyth & Co., Inc.**

The group was awarded the issue at competitive sale recently on a bid of 100.3197. Texas Electric will use the money for construction.

• • •

Stockholders of **Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc.**, St. Louis, Mo., voted a special meeting June 29 on a proposal authorizing directors to issue and sell to "a certain insurance company" \$1 million of 4 per cent sinking fund notes maturing November 1, 1965.

The notes would be convertible into and exchangeable for debentures of the same amount, maturity and rate of interest as the notes.

F. M. Mayfield, president, said the loan is needed for the company's expansion program and current operating requirements.

• • •

Directors of **United Gas Corp.**, Shreveport, La., set a price of \$17.50 a share for 1,065,330 additional common shares and were offered to stockholders of record June 27 on a 1-for-10 basis.

Earlier at the annual meeting, stockholders approved an increase in the authorized common to 12 million shares from 10,700,000. Subscription rights to the additional common were mailed June 29 and will expire July 19. The issue, subject to Securities and Exchange Commission approval, will partially finance United Gas' \$170 million construction program for this year and next.

• • •

On July 10, stockholders of **Citizens & Southern National Bank**, Atlanta, Ga., will vote on a plan to raise \$2 million in new capital funds through the sale of 100,000 shares of \$10 par stock at \$20 a share.

Stockholders would be offered the new stock on the basis of one new share for each six held. Proceeds of the sale would be divided equally between capital and surplus, increasing capital to \$7 million and surplus to \$10 million.

• • •

Sales of the **Glidden Company**, Cleveland, Ohio, in the first quarter of the 1951

fiscal year rose to \$57,198,425, an increase of \$20,200,142 or 54.6 per cent over those for the same period last year, **Dwight P. Joyce**, president, announced recently. First quarter earnings, the president revealed, amounted to \$2,655,343 after provision for estimated taxes, and were equal to \$1.29 per common share. This compares with a net income of \$1,364,521, or 70 cents per share in the like period of 1950.

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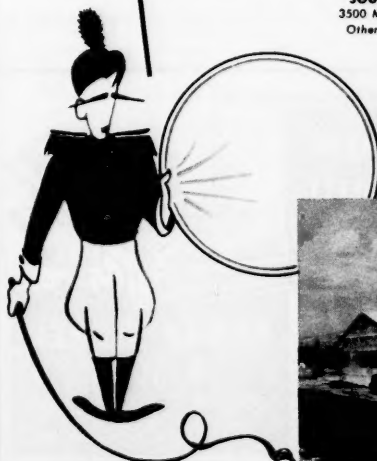
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South Takes First Blaw-Knox Soybean Plant

Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has received its first order for modern soybean processing equipment to be installed in the South. The contract was received from the Southland Cotton Oil Company of Paris, Tex., and covers the furnishing of a soybean extraction plant with a daily capacity of 150 tons for installation at Jackson, Miss.

Unusual feature of the plant will be its design for later adaptation to extraction of cottonseed, in addition to operation on soybeans. Under the award, Blaw-Knox will provide design and engineering, supply all processing equipment, and supervise erection and initial operation. The plant is expected to be ready for operation early in 1952.

Freeport Warns Sulphur Allocations May Be Cut

Freeport Sulphur Company, in an action underscoring the seriousness of the world-wide sulphur shortage, has warned domestic consumers that a cut in its present allocation rate of the strategic mineral will be necessary if the government should continue to direct the shipment of increasingly large amounts for export in the face of the prospect of increasing demands at home.

In a letter to domestic customers, now receiving sulphur on the basis of 85 per cent of their purchases for the year ended Sept. 30, 1950, Freeport emphasized that there had been no change in the critical supply picture despite a June 1 order of the National Production Authority limiting industry to no more sulphur than it used last year.

Sulphur is one of the most important of all industrial raw materials. It is used principally in making sulphuric acid, a basic chemical which enters into the

manufacture of paper, fertilizer, rubber, textiles, petroleum, paints, and numerous other items.

Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president of Freeport, stated last week that U. S. production of sulphur is more than ample to meet all of the nation's domestic requirements and attributed the shortage to unprecedented foreign demands for cheap American-produced brimstone.

The export quota originally was set at 200,000 long tons for the first quarter and subsequently increased by 30,000 tons. Allotments for the second quarter were established at 250,000 long tons, making the quota for the first six months 480,000 tons. Demands have been made for even greater allotments for the third quarter, the quota for which has not yet been announced.

Cotton Manufacturers Institute Sponsors Clinic on CPR 37

At the offices of Higginbotham Bailey Co. at 900 Jackson St. in Dallas, Texas, June 20th. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute sponsored a clinic on CPR 37.

The institute invited both member and non-member mills in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas to attend. H. A. Burrow, president of Bonham Cotton Mills of Bonham, Texas, presided. He is director of the Institute.

Participating in the discussion was James L. Rankin, ACMI counsel, and F. Saddler Love, secretary of the Institute.

World's Largest Rubber Plant Completely Reactivated

Reopening of the world's largest rubber plant—the giant government-owned facility at Institute, W. Va.—has been completed, W. S. Richardson, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, announces.

Richardson revealed that all production

lines at Institute are now operating slightly above their rated capacity of 90,000 long tons of rubber annually. He said that rubber is made at Institute in three production lines, each with a rated capacity of 30,000 long tons. Institute had been in standby condition since 1947.

According to Richardson, the job of reopening and reconditioning the plant included tearing down, cleaning, inspecting and replacing wherever necessary all valves, tanks, piping, condensers and motors, in addition to incorporating many process improvements made in the production of American rubber since the plant was closed five years ago.

Richardson said the chemical company also operates for the government the 60,000 ton unit at Port Neches, Tex., which is producing at 135 per cent of its rated capacity.

B. F. Goodrich, which designed and built the first butadiene type man-made rubber plant in this country, is the largest single producer of American rubber for the government, he pointed out.

Frisco Orders Equipment To Complete Dieselization

The Board of Directors of the Frisco Railway, St. Louis, Mo., has authorized the purchase of 37 diesel locomotives, thus enabling complete dieselization of the railroad by early 1952, President Clark Hungerford announced on June 5th.

Delivery of the 37 new locomotives, expected within the next 10 months, will bring the number of diesels owned by the Frisco to 406. This includes 12 locomotives already in operation on the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railway, a Frisco subsidiary.

These will replace a total of 543 steam locomotives which were in operation at the time the Frisco began its all-out diesel program in 1947. Of this number, 180 already have been disposed of.

The 37 units authorized by the board consist of 27 general purpose 1500-horsepower locomotives and 10 yard switchers of 1200 horsepower each. In addition, the Frisco diesel fleet will be augmented by 52 units previously authorized and ordered, but not yet delivered.

These 52 units consist of 39 general purpose locomotives; nine 1500-horsepower freight engines, and four yard switchers. A total of 317 diesel units of all types now are in service.

When the dieselization program is completed next year, the total number of each type of locomotive owned by the Frisco will be: 23 passenger locomotives of 2250 horsepower each; 12 combination freight-passenger units, 1500 horsepower; 123 freight, 1500 horsepower; 133 general purpose, 1500 horsepower; 75 yard switchers, 1000 horsepower; 19 yard switchers, 1200 horsepower; 2 yard switchers, 660 horsepower; eight 44-ton yard switchers, and 12 locomotives operated by the A.T. & N., including eleven 1000-horsepower and one 44-ton switcher.

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Riley Stoker Corp., Worcester, Mass., announces the establishment of a direct factory branch office at 504 Pan American Bldg., Camp and Poydras Sts., New Orleans, La.

Detecto Scales, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., have recently announced through Aaron J. Jacobs, president, that they have purchased the Yale scale business of the Philadelphia Division of the **Yale & Towne Mfg. Company.**

Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, manufacturers of portable power tools, has purchased the controlling interest in **Loud-Wendel, Inc., of Middleport, N. Y.** Bolton Sullivan, president of Skilsaw, announced recently.

In the transaction, Skillsaw acquired the stock interest of Glen F. Loud, one of the founders of the Middleport company, which makes circular wood saws, dado sets and industrial knives.

Acquisition of the ⁴ **Steel Building Division of the Stefcu Steel Company, Michigan City, Indiana**, by the **Steelcraft Manufacturing Company, Rossmoyne**, was announced recently by Al Levinson, president of Steelcraft.

The Steel Building Division of Stefco will be moved to Rossmoyne, where continuance of the manufacture of these steel buildings will be carried on under the name Stefco. Offices and plant for Stefco will be in Rossmoyne, and a separate sales division will be set up to handle the sales and distribution.

Arch J. Cochrane of **Hammond, Inc.**, has been appointed assistant manager of Chicago district operations for the **Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio.**

Mr. Cochrane, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, has been in the steel business more than 25 years, in line and executive positions. He will assist B. M. Stubblefield, district manager.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company is in the midst of an expansion program at its Harbor Works here which will cost in excess of \$90,000,000.

Dr. I. M. LeBaron has recently been appointed director of research laboratories for **International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill.**, according

to an announcement by Dr. Paul D. V. Manning, vice president of the corporation in charge of research. Dr. LeBaron has been a research engineer with International since 1942.

In his newly created position his major responsibility will be direction of the research programs being conducted in the various research laboratories of the corporation. He will work with individual laboratory supervisors in developing research programs and budgets and will have responsibility of liaison with heads of development laboratories of the corporation's operating divisions. He will continue to report directly to the vice president in charge of research, and will aid him in special assignments. He will have offices in Chicago and in Mulberry, Fla.

The Wheelco Instruments Co., Chicago, Illinois, recently announced the opening of a new district agency for the state of West Virginia, **Engineering Products Company,** located at P. O. Box 1107, Charleston 24, West Virginia. The telephone number is 39-411.

The new office, under the direction of Mr. F. E. Anderson, has complete sales

and service facilities for Wheelco Recorders, Controllers, and Combustion Safeguards.

Continental Can Co., recently announced the sale of all the capital stock of one of its subsidiaries, **Gould Paper Co. of Lyons Falls, N. Y.**, to **Ralph Leuthi of Utica, N. Y.** A total consideration of \$6 million is involved in the transaction.

Glidden Co., recently announced the sale of their secondary metals business conducted at Hammond, Indiana for a reported price of slightly less than \$8,500,000.

The facilities, which include a lead refinery and equipment for production of type metal, solder and antimonial lead products, were sold to three Chicago business men. The new owners plan to operate them as **Metals Refining Co., Inc.**

F. A. Koechlein has been appointed general manager of the Phosphate Division of International Minerals Chemical Corporation effective July 1, according to Franklin Farley, vice president in charge of the Division.

JULY NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE

WHO'S WHERE

George J. Read, Vice President of Chelsea Fan & Blower Co., Plainfield, N. J., recently announced the appointment of **H. R. Onareck** and Company of 2518 Times Blvd., Houston, Texas, as their representative for the State of Texas.

Appointment of three new branch managers were announced recently by United States Plywood Corporation of New York.

J. T. Arens, formerly Baltimore manager, is now head of the Philadelphia branch. **H. S. Richards**, formerly Washington manager, heads the Baltimore branch while **C. B. Blackburn**, formerly of the Philadelphia office, now is in charge of the Washington branch.

Recognizing the rapid growth of the process industries in the Southwest, **Mr. G. E. Seavoy**, vice president of Whiting Corporation, Harvey, Illinois, announces that the **Swenson Evaporator Company (Division of Whiting)** has added **William F. Scanlan** to the staff of the Houston District Sales office. At the same time the territory of the Houston office has been extended to include not only the state of Texas, but also the state of Louisiana, plus a portion of southern Arkansas and a section of western Mississippi, including Natchez.

Cedric W. Lutz has been appointed Director of Purchases for **Gulf Oil Corporation**, effective July 1, the company announces. Mr. Lutz has been serving as assistant to the Vice-President in the Houston Production Division.

In his new capacity, Mr. Lutz will be in charge of all purchases made in the United States by all Gulf companies, and will be responsible for determining purchasing policies and procedures for all the companies' domestic divisions and districts.

Coincident with the moving of the Southern district sales office of Shippers' Car Line Corporation from Shreveport to Houston, Texas, **Albert H. Johnson**, representative for Shippers' in that territory, is appointed sales manager, Southern district. The move became effective June 20th, according to the announcement of Shippers' president, Samuel M. Felton.

A number of changes in Hotpoint's district sales organization have been announced by J. F. McDaniel, sales manager. **F. L. Cashman**, district manager, Boston, has resigned, and is being replaced by **W. R. Hall**, formerly zone manager in that district. **J. H. Kidd**, zone manager in Denver, became zone manager in Dallas. **V. P. Owen** leaves the Dallas zone to become zone manager in Philadelphia. **L. W. Hitchcock**, former zone manager, Atlanta, is taking over as zone manager at Cleveland.

William H. Holding has recently been appointed industrial sales manager for both the Stamford, Conn., and Salem, Va., Divisions of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, it was announced by A. Charles Amann, general sales manager. Mr. Holding will direct the sale of Yale industrial locks and hardware used by other manufacturers as components in such products as lockers, furniture, automobiles, luggage, vending machines, and coin boxes.

Formerly east coast regional manager of industrial sales, Mr. Holding was

named to his new post succeeding Mr. Amann.

Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Texas, recently appointed **George T. Morse, Jr.**, president and general manager of the company. **W. E. Blumberg**, appointed sales manager, industrial division.

William N. Brand, has recently been appointed superintendent of the electric furnace melt shop of **Hoster Steel Corp.**, of Oklahoma City, Okla.

F. J. Fitzgerald, Southeastern assistant sales manager for the Insulite division of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has recently announced the appointment of **Foster R. Renwick** as territory representative for Insulite building products. Mr. Renwick will headquarter in Birmingham, Ala.

Charles H. Weber, Jr., has recently been named sales engineer for the New England states by **Allied Metal Specialties, Inc.**, Baltimore, Md.

Birmingham Cost Accountants Win Stevenson Trophy

The Birmingham, Alabama chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants was recently proclaimed the winner of an international performance competition among 107 chapters, for the association's Stevenson Trophy for the 1950-51 year. N.A.C.A. president **William B. McCloskey**, controller of the Davison Chemical Corp., Baltimore, formally presented the trophy at the thirty-second annual international cost conference of the association, which was held June 23 at the Palmer House in Chicago.

The Lancaster, Pa., chapter was awarded the Remington Rand Trophy for taking second place in the competition and the Carter Trophy was won by the Peoria, Ill., chapter for showing the most improvement in chapter performance during the past year. In addition to the trophy awards, twenty-one chapters were awarded Stevenson Trophy banners for their accomplishments during the 1950-51 year.

First Cotton Bale Goes at Record Price

At the Houston Cotton Exchange, the first bale of cotton to appear this season was auctioned off June 18th for \$3.00 per pound, the highest price ever paid for a first bale.

Mr. Sylvester Martinex, who raised the cotton on a 60-acre farm at La Grulla in Starr County, Texas, was presented a purse of \$1,325. The bale weighed 575 pounds and was strict middling, 1 1-32 staple. The previous high for a first bale was paid in 1949—\$2.35 a pound.



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- DRILL ROD
- ALUMINUM SHEETS
- BOILER TUBES

Plough, Inc., Purchases August E. Drucker Co.

Abe Plough, president of Plough, Inc., Memphis drug manufacturers, recently announced the company's purchase of all capital stock of the August E. Drucker Company, a California corporation and makers of Revelation Tooth Powder. Founded in 1905, the west coast firm's sales at present are mainly concentrated on the coast and in the nation's larger cities. Mr. Plough's announcement stated that his company's purchase included all assets of the Drucker firm including the property and building located at 2226 Bush Street in San Francisco.

Mr. Plough stated that the new firm's board of directors had determined to move all machinery and equipment from San Francisco for installation in the giant new Memphis plant of Plough, Inc., which officially opened with a full week of dedication ceremonies June 17. Manufacturing of Revelation Tooth Powder, which will retain its brand name, began about July 1 at Memphis, Tenn. The San Francisco building will be used as a branch for the distribution of all Plough products in the western part of the United States, and for foreign export, serving as west coast headquarters of the local firm. Shipments to our armed forces in the Pacific area will also be made from the California plant although all manufacturing will be done in Memphis.

The new firm will be known as the Plough Sales Corporation of California and will have offices in San Francisco. Officers of the company will be Abe Plough, president; Harry B. Solmsion, vice president; Ramon Diaz, vice president; Charles A. Harrelson, secretary-treasurer; Robert E. Huey, assistant secretary, and Bruce Cox, assistant treasurer.

The company's announcement stated that Revelation Tooth Powder has long been recommended by dentists in all parts of the country, being one of the first tooth powders to appear on the market. Plough's national and international sales forces will add the new product to the company's lines in the immediate future.

Ralston Purina Purchases Valley Mills at Jackson

Ralston Purina Co., recently purchased Valley Mills, another national manufacturing concern at Jackson, Mississippi. Ralston Purina are makers of feed, cereals and other grain products. The Valley Mills property was completely rebuilt after a fire in 1945. The reported purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$750,000.

Officials of Ralston Purina have said their company has plans for a half-million-dollar expansion of the plant just acquired. They will continue to manufacture grain products for the Merchants

Company distribution system and will serve the growing poultry and livestock industry of the area surrounding Jackson.

Valley Mills was operated by the Merchants Co., wholesale grocery and feed firm with branches in several Mississippi communities. W. W. Wright of Jackson is president of the Merchants Co.

Peninsular Telephone Celebrates 50 Years

From an organization with a capital stock of \$225,000 in March, 1901, to a giant industry boasting an investment in tangible telephone plant of more than thirty million dollars, is the story of the growth of Peninsular Telephone company as it celebrates its fiftieth anniversary year.

In February of 1901, a State Senator from Columbus, Ohio came to Florida to explore the possibilities of obtaining telephone franchises in the thinly populated West Coast area.

After receiving a 30-year franchise in Tampa, this man, W. G. Brorin, started what today is a modern communication system with telephonic tenacles as far north as Brooksville, and to Arcadia and below Venice to the South. From the Gulf, Peninsular today has spread to the

east across the ridge area from north of Haines City to south of Frostproof, almost 6,000 square miles.

With the expense and experience of thousands of miles of cables and other added facilities behind it, the company has built its 85-odd telephone system in 1901 to the staggering total of 160,000 phones in 1951.

Although Peninsular originally was given a franchise in Tampa, the system's first calls were placed over Bradenton and Palmetto facilities. The phones there marked the company's first equipment.

The year of 1915 was a big one for the fast-growing telephone company. It was that year that dial service was inaugurated in Tampa, the first city of its size in the nation to become 100 percent dial-operated.

As the years passed, the firm continued to expand and purchase additional telephone exchanges and to spread its scope of operation. By 1927, there were 50,000 telephones in service. It also was in this year that Founder Brorin placed the first trans-Atlantic call made from his system. From 1929 to 1938, Old Man Depression was swinging knock-out blows at PenTel and the company lost customers by the hundreds as the number of subscribers fell to a low point of 33,000 stations in 1933. By the eve of World War II, all of these losses had been recovered.

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H.P. and R.P.M. range - - - - -	15 at 1600 21.5 at 2400	17.5 at 1600 25 at 2400	26.8 at 1600 31 at 2200
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Chicago Bridge & Iron Describes Phosco Process

Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., Chicago 4, Ill., announces the publication of a new 8-page booklet entitled "The Phosco Process" which contains information on the pickling and painting of steel plates, angles, channels and other shapes produced by rolling.

The Phosco process removes mill scale from steel plates and shapes by immersing the material in baths of sulphuric acid, wash water and phosphoric acid. The process provides a clean, dry surface with a coating of iron phosphate that improves the bond between the prime coat of paint and the steel.

The booklet contains photographs and drawings showing the various operations during the Phosco process. Also, photographs of completed structures which have been built of plates and shapes treated by the Phosco process.

Research Institute Schedules Coastal Engineering Conference

The Second Annual National Conference on Coastal Engineering will be conducted in the Gulf Coast region at Houston in November. Dr. Harold Vagtborg, president of Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., recently announced.

The conference, Dr. Vagtborg said, will be co-sponsored by Texas A. & M. Research Foundation, the University of Houston, the Rice Institute, the University of California, the Houston Branch, Texas Section, American Society of Civil Engineers, and other professional organizations and universities in the area.

Commending Dean M. P. O'Brien of

the University of California for successfully initiating the nationwide conference series in Long Beach last year, the research administrator added:

"We are delighted that the Council on Wave Research of which Dr. O'Brien is chairman, selected the Institute to conduct the 1951 meeting with the co-sponsorship of universities and professional organizations in the area. A two and one-half day program is being planned to discuss such subjects as offshore drilling, harbor engineering, wave action, physical oceanography and related matters. Speakers will include Dr. W. A. Price of Texas A. & M. College and Dr. J. W. Johnson, secretary of the Council on Wave Research at Berkeley."

An activity of the Engineering Foundation, the Council is concerned with solving engineering problems created by the normal action of waves and tides, as well as by hurricanes and other storms.

Mr. Charles E. Balleisen, acting director of Southwest Research Institute's Division of Oceanography and Meteorology, is conference secretary and has established an information bureau.

Robert E. Elliott Elected International House President

Robert E. Elliott, president of the New Orleans Petroleum Corporation, was elected president of International House May 31 by the Board of Directors elected at the sixth annual International House membership meeting May 28. He becomes the fourth president of the organization, succeeding Lloyd J. Cobb.

Other officers elected were Charles I. Denechaud, Sr., first vice-president, and R. G. Jones, vice-president, and re-elected were Theodore Brent, vice-president; Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president; C. C. Walther, vice-president; B. C. Brown,

treasurer; Kenneth C. Barranger, secretary, and R. S. Hecht, chairman of the board.

In accepting the presidency, Elliott said that International House offers a great challenge and that the work of the organization in promoting world peace, trade and understanding has just begun.

"I feel that we have here the formula for success, and now we must work to build the edifice of great progress to come," he said. "I foresee industrial growth such as this area has never known, and with it an increased awareness of New Orleans and Louisiana as a center of world trade and progress."

"We have the beginning of an aluminum industry here. We will see the rise of paper, steel, chemical industries and hundreds of others which will follow. At International House our primary interest is development of foreign trade and friendship, and I look forward to seeing the effect of our program become even more noticeable throughout Louisiana, the great Mid-Continent and the world."

Subcontracting By Bendix Now Tops \$33,000,000

More than \$33,000,000 of defense work has been subcontracted over a 10-month period by Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, E. K. Foster, general manager, announced recently.

The division's subcontracts include over \$12,000,000 in production assigned to firms having 500 employees or less.

The Bendix official revealed that the Radio Division is working with 622 suppliers on a subcontract basis on material for the military.

As a pioneer in the development of radar and builder of all of the Navy's wartime radar and GCA equipment, Bendix Radio is currently engaged in a substantial volume of classified activities as well as quantity production of such units as airborne radio transmitters, radio compasses, GCA-radar systems for all-weather flight—including an order to equip 33 civilian airports—railroad two-way radio communications systems, marine radio telephones and other precision electronic units.

Subcontractors are making such units for Bendix Radio as telephone equipment for radar installations, amplifying units, radar plotting boards, radar generator starters, power supply units, special transformers, antennae, towers and reflectors, housing and shelters for radar units, shock mounts and many others.

Included in the division's subcontracting program are 72 major subcontractors who make complete units of equipment designated by armed forces type numbers, 150 manufacturing special components to Bendix drawings and specifications and approximately 400 supplying generally standard parts such as tubes, resistors, coils and jacks.

Foster said that the groundwork has been laid for rapid additional expansion of the division's subcontract program should the national emergency require it.



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C & P Telephone Directors Authorize Expansion Funds

Expenditures of \$4,072,000 for the improvement and expansion of telephone facilities throughout Maryland were authorized recently by the board of directors of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City.

These expenditures bring the total approved for new telephone construction in the state thus far this year to more than \$10,800,000.

The largest sum authorized at the meeting was \$3,005,000 which will be expended for a number of projects, involving relatively small amounts, for the construction and replacement of telephone plant in Maryland during the third quarter of 1951.

The provision of additional facilities to meet service demands of personnel at the U. S. Naval Training Station at Bainbridge was approved at a cost of more than \$338,000. One of these projects involves \$224,000 for the installation of additional equipment on the Baltimore, Bel Air, Havre de Grace, Bainbridge toll cables.

A second project will result in improved and expanded public telephone service for Bainbridge personnel through the establishment there of five attended pay station centers at a cost of \$114,000.

An expenditure of \$331,000 was approved for the installation of additional dial equipment in the company's Shep-

herd central office in the suburban area adjacent to Washington.

An expenditure of \$69,000 was authorized for the conversion from manual to dial operation of nearly 6,000 telephones served from the Pikesville central office, as part of the \$2,500,000 expansion and improvement project in that area.

The installation of seven miles of aerial cable and 30 poles to provide cable relief and extensions in the west Joppa Road area of the Towson-Valley exchange was approved at a cost of \$50,000.

The directors also approved expenditures totalling approximately \$100,000 for a number of projects throughout the state, involving the provision of additional central office facilities and outside plant extensions.

Powhatan Cited As Ideal Industrial Location

Industries seeking a new waterfront location in Dixie may find Powhatan just the place.

Powhatan is an industrial community located only 23 miles from Birmingham, Ala., three miles upstream from Birmingham on the Locust Fork branch of the Warrior River. Powhatan is the only river port served by a railroad so close to Birmingham, with the exception of Birmingham, but is more adaptable than the latter for industrial development due to the better topography of the land.

Powhatan was developed as a coal

mining center, but this activity has been discontinued. Consequently in the town of some 500 people, there is an ample supply of native labor. The town contains approximately 130 houses, which are wired for electricity and plumbed for water. The town also has some stores, churches, community buildings, ball park, and telephone system.

Powhatan has about three-fourths mile of water front on navigable water. It is served by the L. and N. Railroad that runs close to the water's edge. Other transportation is available through motor freight.

The town has ample industrial water, electric power, coal, and limestone available in the vicinity. These resources all make Powhatan geographically and economically suitable for a large chemical plant, water terminal, ore terminal, or other manufacturing or commercial enterprises.

Persons interested in this industrial site may obtain more information from MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Union Trust of Maryland Increases Surplus

Union Trust Company of Maryland has increased its Surplus Account from \$6,000,000.00 to \$7,000,000.00 by transferring \$1,000,000.00 from Undivided Profits to Surplus. The Capital of the Trust Company is \$3,000,000.00 and the Surplus Account will now be \$7,000,000.00.

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HOTEL DESOTO	New Orleans	HOTEL JEAN LAFFITE	Galveston
NEBRASKA		CORONADO COURTS	Galveston
HOTEL PAXTON	Omaha	AMARANTH COURT	Galveston
NEW MEXICO		HOTEL CAVALIER	Galveston
HOTEL CLOVIS	Clovis	HOTEL PLAZA	San Antonio
OKLAHOMA		HOTEL LUSBOCK	Lubbock
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		HOTEL MONTICELLO	Northfolk



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N. O. Benefits from ICC Decision in Grain Case

In a recent report, the New Orleans Traffic and Transportation Bureau reported on recent developments of primary interest to the Port of New Orleans and other Gulf ports. According to the report, the following events were significant:

Advices from Washington indicate that the Interstate Commerce Commission declined to suspend export rates on grain and grain products published by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad effective June 1, 1951 for the purpose of equalizing New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, with the Texas ports of Galveston and Houston.

Prior to the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Galveston case, the Southwestern Lines maintained from origins in the State of Oklahoma to New Orleans, the same export rates as then published to Galveston. Since the decision in that case a virtual Chinese wall has been erected around the State of Oklahoma due to the prescription by the I.C.C. of differentials ranging from 2 to 5 cents per 100 pounds in favor of the Texas ports over New Orleans.

In its reply, urging the Commission not to suspend the St. Louis-San Francisco rates, the Bureau, among other things, pointed out that the proposed schedule merely contemplated the equalization of New Orleans and the East Gulf Ports with the protesting ports and that this equalization could not possibly result in undue prejudice of the Texas Gulf ports and undue preference to the Eastern Gulf ports.

The Bureau also pointed out that by reason of the differentials ranging from 2 to 5 cents per 100 pounds that have existed for a number of years in their favor, the Texas ports have enjoyed a monopoly with respect to grain originating in Oklahoma and moving to the Gulf for export.

Now that the I.C.C. has declined to suspend the equalized export rates published by the Frisco, these rates became effective June 1 and as a result New Orleans and the East Gulf Ports are now in a position to handle export grain originating at stations on the Frisco in Oklahoma on the same basis as the Texas ports for the first time since 1927. Parity having been established in this instance lays the groundwork for additional

equalizations from grain producing territory in Oklahoma served by other railroads who, in the past, have turned a deaf ear to the plea of New Orleans for an opportunity to participate in this important export grain traffic on equal terms with the Texas ports.

NPA Spot-Checks Birmingham For Possible Gray Markets

An assistant general counsel of the NPA, Robert H. Winn, has been checking on possible gray market operations in critical metals in the Birmingham area.

It is said that inventories and operations of junk yard dealers, fabricators, warehouses, etc., will be investigated. A nation-wide investigation is now underway, brought about by the large number of advertisements in various publications calling attention to critical metals for sale throughout the country.

The NPA counsel has explained that as long as a man does not have an excessive inventory, or one obtained through improper use of the inventory system, the mere fact that he is selling through abnormal channels does not constitute a violation.

Charges have been leveled by some warehouse men against some scrap dealers to the effect that they are engaging in unfair practices by selling new steel as well as scrap. They say that reports have reached them that some scrap dealers are asking producers to sell them steel in exchange for badly needed scrap.

Janette Manufacturing Co. Expanding Facilities

The Janette Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, has announced the purchase of the sub-fractional Gear-Motor business of Robbins & Myers, Inc., of Springfield, Ohio. The announcement was made by Mr. John F. Ditzell, president of the Janette Company.

Janette has also purchased five acres of land in the Skokie suburban district of Chicago on which the firm will erect a new plant.

Celanese Starts Construction of Plant Addition at Bishop

Celanese Corporation of America has announced that it has started construction of a large paraformaldehyde plant on the same site as its present chemical plant at Bishop, Texas. The construction is authorized under the terms of a certificate of necessity granted by the Government.

The new facilities, when completed, will increase the annual output of this material in the United States several fold, and will thereby help considerably in alleviating the present critical shortage of this defense raw material.

Paraformaldehyde is a solid form of formaldehyde with little water, and is used primarily where aqueous formaldehyde is not satisfactory.

Defense end-uses that require it are plastic electrical parts for condensers, transformers, and other radio and radar

equipment; for resins for heavy-duty brake linings for trucks, tanks and similar military equipment; as a bactericidal agent to permit oil well drilling under special conditions; and in other applications requiring a very active, almost anhydrous chemical intermediate.

Essex Wire Corp. Buys Plant in Birmingham

Essex Wire Corporation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, recently announced purchase of the plant formerly owned by the Rheem Manufacturing Company at Birmingham. Essex will begin operations at the new plant as soon as machinery and materials have been assembled. The plant will manufacture wire for power, telephone and railroad companies.

Paul Williams, vice president and general manager of Midland will have charge of the Birmingham plant.

Lone Star Steel Sells Pressure Pipe to Puerto Rico

The first foreign shipment of cast iron pressure pipe was recently made by Lone Star Steel Company. The pipe, valued in excess of \$100,000, was sold to the Puerto Rico Aqueduct Authority. The tar dipped pipe was accumulated because capacity for pipe production is in excess of capacity for cement lining. Cement lining capacity is being expanded.

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Hayes Aircraft to Handle Plane Modification Program

Hayes Aircraft Company will begin immediately to tool up for overhauling of B-25 bombers for the United States Air Force at its Birmingham, Alabama plant. The plant is the former Bechtel-McCone Modification Center. The announcement was made by R. W. Clark, president of Hayes Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, parent organization of Hayes Aircraft.

Harry T. Rowland, former executive vice president of Glenn L. Martin Company, has been named president and general manager of Hayes Aircraft.

When it was announced, this past April, that the Air Force had awarded the modification contract to Hayes, it was stated that about 1,000 workers would be employed on the job. The company has leased 286,000 square feet of the 1,800,000 square feet available in the huge facility.

Texas Firm Fabricating Steel For Kaiser's N. O. Operations

Consolidated Western Steel Corporation has its big shops at Orange, Texas going at full speed turning out the greatest single steel fabricating job in the history of that United States Steel Corporation subsidiary's Texas operations.

The job involves more than fifty-two million pounds of fabricated steel for the huge new Kaiser Aluminum plant at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Texas Eastern Transmission Building 100 Mile Pipe Line

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation recently announced the awarding of a contract for construction of 100 miles of 30 inch pipe line to the Mahoney Construction Company of Lansing, Michigan.

The pipe line will run from the Kentucky River to the Ohio River.

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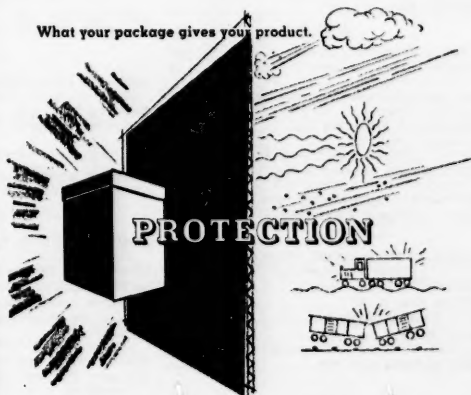
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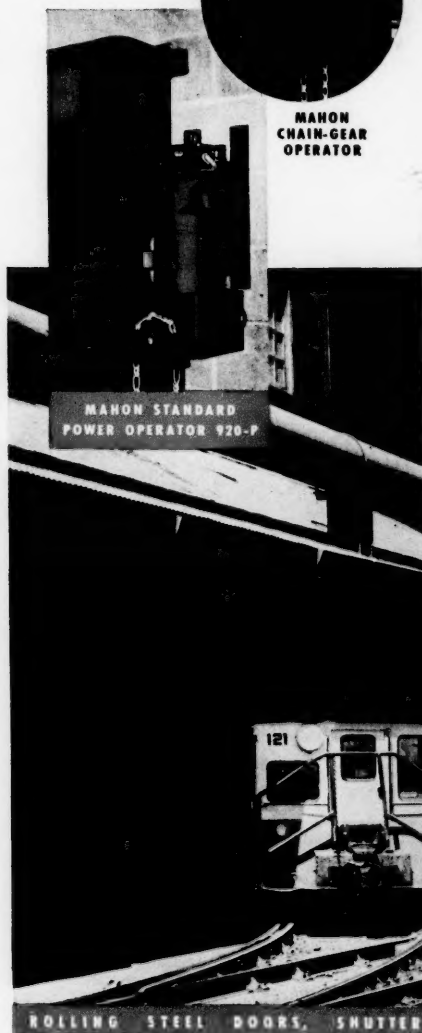
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